

JAMESTOWN

PAST and
PRESENT

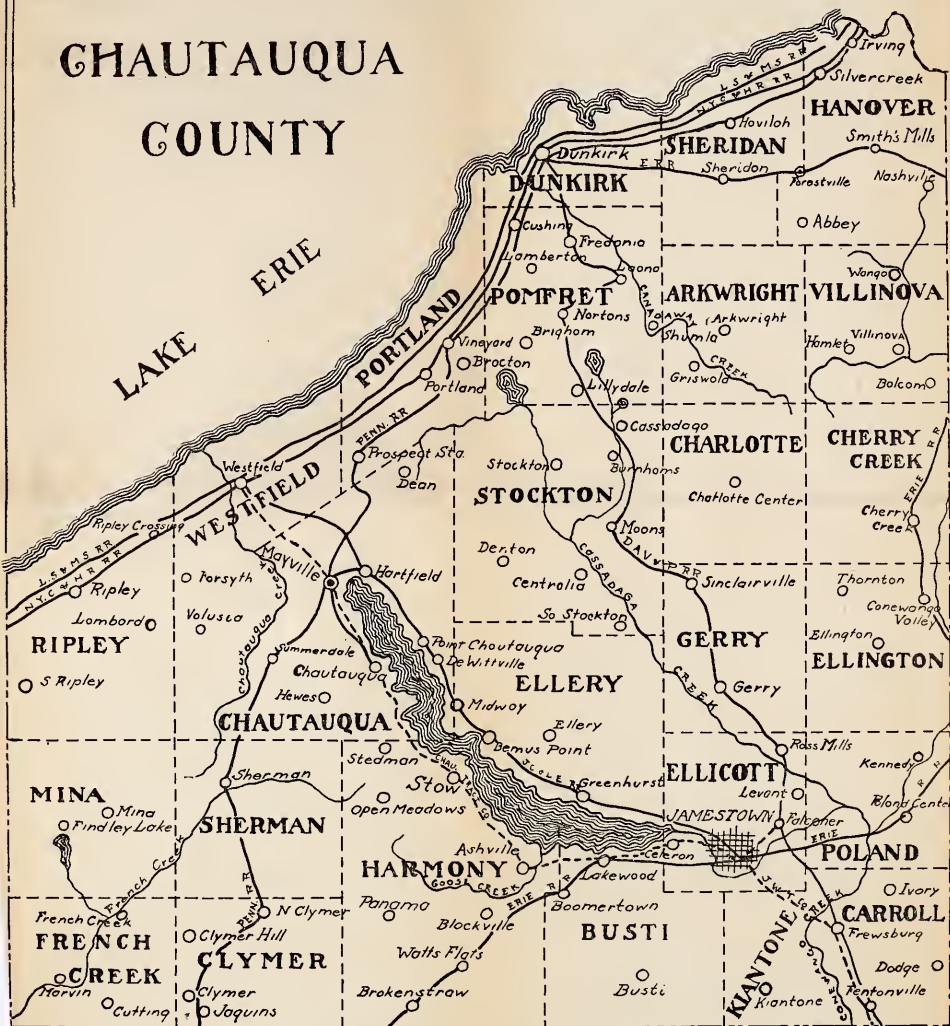


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CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY



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Jamestown, past and present



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JAMESTOWN

PAST *and* PRESENT



A History Handbook, published by the Senior Class of the Jamestown High School

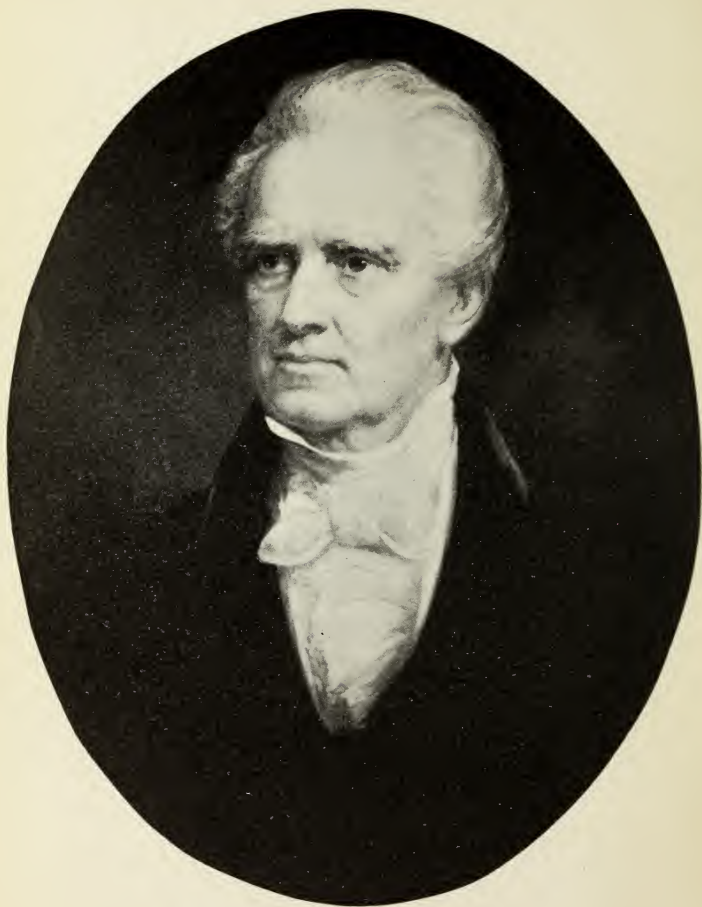
1913

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TO
MILTON J. FLETCHER

PRINCIPAL OF THE JAMESTOWN
HIGH SCHOOL, INSTRUCTOR IN
AMERICAN HISTORY AND IN-
SPIRER OF THIS WORK: THIS
VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED BY THE CLASS OF 1913



JAMES PRENDERGAST

Preface

THE publication of this book was undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. E. W. Lyttle of the State Education Department at Albany in order to arouse greater interest in local history. The material was collected mainly by the students of the Senior Class of 1913, under the supervision of the teachers of the High School. It has been prepared for publication by a board of editors from the Senior Class consisting of Richard Barrett, Irene Schermerhorn and Mildred Wright with the assistance and under the supervision of Miss Nellie R. Hand and Miss Mary J. Nelson. The business management has been in charge of Webster Gokey, assisted by Miss M. May Briggs and Mr. R. R. Mattoon.

In editing the material, as great care as possible has been exercised; but even with the greatest care errors are bound to creep in; for in the first place the editors do not claim to be infallible; and secondly in many instances there are apparent discrepancies in the sources

consulted and the editors could not secure the information necessary for the harmonizing of these discrepancies.

If any names or events have been omitted which were entitled to mention, we ask the readers kindly to overlook the omission as it has been done entirely unintentionally on the part of the editors.

The sources that have been mainly consulted are Hazeltine's History of Ellicott, Young's History of Chautauqua County, Edson's History of Chautauqua County, the Centennial History of Chautauqua County, the Illustrated History of Jamestown, Jamestown Evening Journal, and letters of information kindly furnished by the following: Mrs. Kate Cheney, Bemus Point; Mr. Newel Cheney, Kennedy; Hon. Obed Edson, Sinclairville; Judge Abner Hazeltine and Captain Frederick W. Hyde.

THE EDITORS.

The Foundation and Settlement

THE history of Jamestown naturally begins with the advent of James Prendergast to the region at the foot of Chautauqua Lake; but as it is usually interesting to know something about the immediate ancestors of the founder of a city, we shall begin our account with the coming of the Prendergast family to Chautauqua County.

In the spring of 1805, William Prendergast with his four sons, Thomas, James, Jediah and William and five daughters, sons-in-law, and grandchildren—in all twenty-nine persons—including Tom, a slave, left their home at Pittstown, N. Y., with the intention of settling in Tennessee. Arrived in Tennessee they were dissatisfied with the country, the language and the people and decided to return north. They arrived at Erie about the last of September, 1805, and resolved to settle in Chautauqua. William Prendergast, Sr., had from the first wanted to emigrate to Canada, but the sons preferred the States. Thomas Prendergast, with William Bemus, had in 1804, seen the land about Chautauqua Lake and was pleased with the country, but Jediah had urged the family to go to Tennessee.

There being but few settlers in the county and a scarcity of provisions, the company went to Canada for the winter. In March, 1806, James and William returned from Canada, through Batavia, where they contracted at the land office, for a tract of land, for the family, on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, and made other preparations for the family, all of whom except Jediah, returned from Canada in June. These were all people of moral worth and integrity and were also what in those days was considered wealthy.

The father was about seventy-eight years in 1805, but was yet hale and healthy. He was a man of energy and perseverance. The family was clannish, of similar habits, industrious, frugal, honest and apparently harmonious.

Chance seems to have determined the location of our city. Just as the site of the city of Thebes was fixed by the meanderings of a cow so the straying of a span of horses seems to have been the guiding principle in the selection of a site for Jamestown. In the year 1806 James Prendergast started out from Mayville to hunt for a span of horses which had strayed from the clearing. He went south along Chautauqua Lake and stayed at Bemus Point the first night. He then con-

tinued southward, coming to a series of rapids in the outlet about three miles from the foot of the lake. Here he stayed several days with a party of Indians. In his mind was then formed the resolution to found a settlement there. The site was not one of beauty, but of utility, for though the stream was bordered on either side by a black swamp, from which rose the densely wooded hills, yet the possibilities for mill sites and future extended development were plain to Mr. Prendergast.

In 1809 he returned to the place, having purchased from the Holland Land Company* one thousand acres about the outlet for two thousand dollars. He brought with him a young man, John Blowers, who built a log house at the head of the rapids which he occupied in 1810.

More settlers arrived in 1811 and work was begun on a dam near the site of the present Steele Street bridge and a sawmill was erected above it. Difficulties and discouragements presented themselves, which brought out the persistence and unfailing courage of those

*The Holland Land Company has long been a familiar term to owners of property in this section and many have no doubt wondered what this company was. The Holland Land Company consisted of eleven merchants of Amsterdam, Holland, who with the usual sagacity of Dutchmen, saw prospects of great profit from possession of land in America. In the name of some business men of New York they purchased from Robert Morris all of the land included in Chautauqua County and the western part of Cattaraugus, Genesee and Erie Counties, supposed to be 1,500,000 acres.

pioneer settlers. A law suit was brought against Mr. Prendergast for damages to property along the lake, flooded because of the dam across the outlet. Mr. Prendergast lost the suit and as a consequence had to pay \$15. The mill and Mr. Prendergast's house were burned in 1812. The war brought more disasters. The Indians were not to be trusted, food was scarce, and there was no money. But in spite of all these discouragements, the work of settlement continued.

After the war whole families began to come to the little clearing, which was commonly called "The Rapids." Yet in 1816 only about sixty acres of land had been cleared. The work was slow and the spot uninviting. Swamps, burned logs, stumps and quicksand were on every hand. The unpainted cabins were perched on foundations of wooden blocks.

In the earliest surveys no lots were laid out south of First Street. Second Street was not opened for six years because of the deep ravine which extended from the northeast corner of Pine and Second Streets toward the river. A smaller ravine crossed Second Street at Mechanics Alley. On Third Street the alder and tamarack swamp extending from Cherry and Third Streets to Wash-

ington Street was not opened to teams for ten years. On the east side of Main Street was a deep swamp hole. A high knoll was on the southeast corner of Third and Pine. Another swamp hole was located on the south of Third Street where the New Samuels now stands.

In 1815 the village contained thirteen families and a few single men. This was a good sized community, for the families of that time consisted of from seven to thirteen children. There was one grist mill, three sawmills, one store, two blacksmith shops and one tannery. Supplies were brought up from Pittsburg on keelboats. The outlet was the chief path of communication with the other settlements, for few roads had been built. In 1827 the settlement was incorporated as the Village of Jamestown and rapidly grew to the title of city.

Important Dates in the History of Jamestown

1810. First dwelling house to be erected on the site of Jamestown. Built by John Blowers, an employee of James Prendergast.

1811. First grist mill and sawmill built on the banks of the outlet by James Prendergast.

1814. First school taught in the Blowers

House. The teacher was Rev. Amasa West, the first minister who resided here.

1815. Name changed from "The Rapids" to "Jamestown."

1816. A mail route to Meadville through Jamestown established.

1816. The First Congregational Church was organized by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary from Connecticut. It was the first church to be organized in Jamestown.

1816. First Post Office established.

1816. The Hon. Samuel A. Brown was first attorney to come to Jamestown.

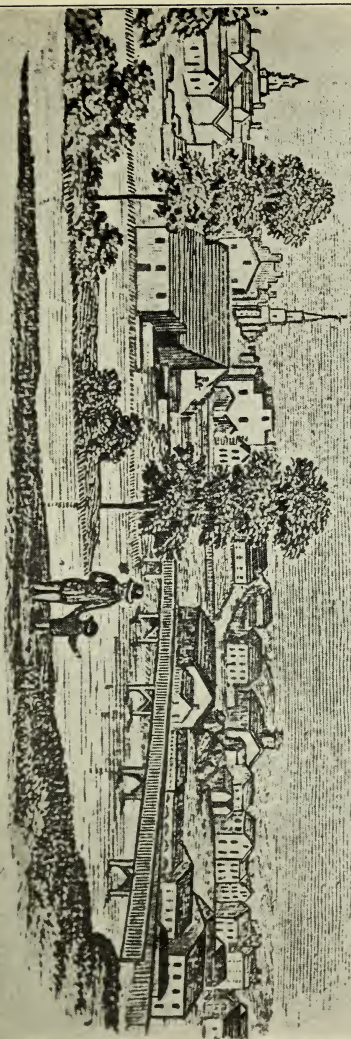
1826. The Jamestown Journal was established by Adolphus Fletcher. The first daily paper published in Jamestown.

1827. Jamestown was incorporated as a village. The population for 1827 was estimated at 393.

1828. The first steamboat was launched on Chautauqua Lake. It was built the previous year by Alvin Plumb and christened "Chautauqua."

1829. First volunteer fire department organized. It is now known as the Deluge Engine Company.

1831. First bank established in Jamestown as Chautauqua County Trust Company. It is now known as the National Chautauqua County Bank.



Southern view of Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN IN 1830

1836. Jamestown Academy incorporated and in three years afterwards placed under the care of the Regents of the University.

1849. The first Swedish settlers came to Jamestown. They were three girls, one of whom married Frank Peterson and is now living in Falconer; another married Otto Peterson of Jamestown, and the third left soon after for the West.

1860. Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, the first railroad passing through Jamestown, completed.

1861. A fire practically destroyed the business portion of the city.

1871. Another disastrous fire destroyed more property than the former one.

1873. Introduction of the worsted industry by the establishment of Jamestown Worsted Mills by Hall, Broadhead and Turner.

1875. Thirteenth Separate Company mustered into service.

1883. Establishment of water plant.

1884. First horse cars run through city.

1885. Jamestown first supplied with natural gas, and electricity used for street lighting.

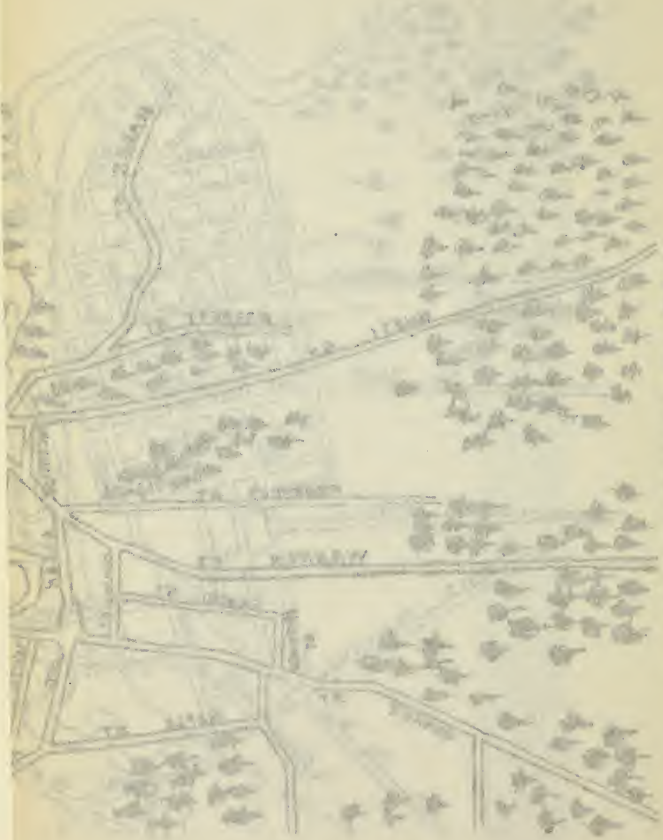
1886. Incorporated as a city.

1887. Incorporation of Women's Christian Association, under whose management the first Hospital was established.

MAP OF JAMESTOWN IN 1856



MAP OF WESTTOWN IN 1820



1887. The old Academic Department becomes Jamestown City High School.

1888. Introduction of metal furniture industry.

1890. First electric cars.

1892. Free text books introduced in school.

1893. Building erected for Municipal Electric Light Plant. Street paving begun.

1893. Kindergarten introduced in school.

1909. Sherman House and Gokey Block burn.

1911. Organization of paid fire department.

1911. Municipal Hospital opened to receive patients.

1911. Establishment of public market.

Biographical Sketches of Early Settlers

Elisha Allen came to the little settlement on "The Rapids" in 1815. He purchased the Tavern, then recently built by Dix and Smith, together with other property; but the next spring he returned to Vermont where his wife and two children had remained. In the summer of 1817 he returned with his family to Jamestown, where he remained till his death in 1830. His two eldest sons, Augustus and

Dascum, were born in Vermont, but the third son, Abner, was born in Jamestown in 1823.

Augustus F. Allen, eldest son of Elisha, from earliest manhood was one of Jamestown's most energetic business men. He was a man of great financial ability, and in every sense a self-made man. For several years he was Supervisor of the Township. In 1874, he was elected to Congress, but his health became impaired in the strenuous political campaign, and he did not live to take his seat.

Dascum Allen, second son of Elisha Allen, came with his father to Jamestown in 1817. Like his elder brother, Augustus, with whom he was associated in business during the greater part of his life, he was pre-eminently a business man, and became the possessor of an ample fortune. This, however, was somewhat impaired before his death, as "He had a big heart, and could not see a friend in trouble." He took a prominent part in building up Jamestown, investing much in building and in creating facilities for business of various kinds.

Horace Allen (born at Lebanon, N. H., 1790; died October 3, 1863,) came to Jamestown in 1815. He worked in the Prendergast Mills, and later, about 1823, built a sawmill on the site now occupied by the late John T. Wil-

son's mill. After some years he purchased a farm south of the Chadakoin, where he built a house, laid out streets, sold some lots, and commenced the development, which brought the "South Side" into the city. In 1843 he bought twelve acres between Allen, Warren, and Mechanic Streets, laid it out in lots, and it was soon covered with residences. This was the starting of the rapid growth of that part of the city. He was made Captain of the Militia in 1820, and became Major General. He was one of the most active of his generation in church, civic, and business relations.

Henry Baker (born 1797; died July 31, 1863,) was a musician of the War of 1812. He located in Fluvanna in 1817 or 1818 as a shoemaker and lumber worker. In 1823 he was elected Constable and removed to Jamestown, where he attained prominence, first as a shoemaker, then as lumberman and merchant, and later as a real estate operator. He was one of the syndicate that bought the Prendergast interests in 1836, and soon acquired the rights of all the others. He was a most influential citizen, of great kindness of heart, of unbounded loyalty to friends and country. He was many times Supervisor and held all of his offices acceptably. He was also Colonel of the Militia, being universally known as Colonel Baker.

Samuel Barrett came to Jamestown with Daniel Hazeltine in 1816, but soon returned to Vermont where he married Betsy Hunt in 1818. They returned to Jamestown, and for some time kept the Tavern, known as the Cass House. Later he engaged in lumbering, then bought an interest in the tanning business, and finally entered the mercantile business in partnership with Samuel Budlong, Charles Butler, and Henry Baker.

Elijah Bishop, son of Major Elijah Bishop, came to Jamestown in 1829, but did not permanently settle here until the fall of 1832. He was by trade a millwright, and built the first smut machine (a machine for cleansing grain from smut) in this region, for Judge Prendergast's custom mill. He introduced important improvements in water wheels, and in the manner of cleaning grain. He also built many steam and water mills in this county, and in several counties of Pennsylvania. Later he engaged in trade. In the great fire of 1861 he was burned out, but later rebuilt on the same ground.

John Blowers, the pioneer settler of Jamestown, was born in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1786, and died February 2, 1863. He came to Jamestown under the patronage of

Judge Prendergast, and erected the first house within the present site of the city. This house stood on the north side of the outlet, near the junction of the two roads leading from Main Street to the bridge near the steamboat landing. He moved into it with his wife in November, 1810, and opened a house of entertainment for boatmen. It was here that Mr. Blowers' oldest child, Mary, was born, this being the first white child born in Jamestown. The entire site of the city was then a wilderness, and the nearest house was at Falconer, formerly known as Worksburg. A few years later he built a low frame house on the west side of Main Street, to which he removed his family from his primitive log house, and opened a licensed tavern.

Thomas Breed, the father of John and William Breed, mentioned in this history and of other Breeds, lived near Schuylerville, Saratoga County, on the farm noted for Burgoyne's surrender to the Americans in the Revolutionary War. The family moved to Cayuga County, and two years later, in 1822, came to Jamestown to reside.

John Breed came to Jamestown in 1822, and was given employment in the shop of Keyes and Breed. At this time there was but one church organization in Jamestown, a band of

worshippers from various Christian denominations, who met for a simple form of service in Prendergast Academy. John Breed immediately identified himself with this organization, and became the founder and superintendent of the first Sabbath School in Jamestown. He was also one of the originators and organizers of the First Baptist Church here in 1826. He married Olive Jones, daughter of Solomon Jones, in 1827. He died December 6, 1886, at the age of eighty-two years.

William Breed came to Jamestown in 1820. He was a cabinet-maker, and occupied the shop of Royal Keyes, who was then engaged in building a mill. In the fall of 1821 he entered into partnership with Keyes, and this was the nucleus out of which grew the large furniture business with which the Breeds were identified for so many years.

Samuel A. Brown came to Jamestown on horse back in 1816, and in the same month was admitted as attorney in the county court, having had three years' experience in his brother's law office previous to his arrival in Jamestown. In 1818 he was admitted as attorney in the Supreme Court; and in 1828 was appointed District Attorney, which office he held for fourteen years. He was the first lawyer to settle in Jamestown, his office being an un-

finished house at the corner of Main and Third Streets. His genial and unassuming manners gained him the ready confidence of the people, and "Squire" Brown soon became the oracle of law in the village. He was made president of the village, director and attorney of the Chautauqua County Bank, and served as a trustee of the Jamestown Academy. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1818; appointed Master in Chancery, an office he held by re-appointment for twenty years; elected District Attorney in 1828, and in 1858 Special Surrogate of Chautauqua County. Always interested in the preservation of the county's early history, he wrote a history of Chautauqua County in 1843. He died June 7, 1863.

Woodley W. Chandler was born in Virginia, February 14, 1800. He came to Dexterville, where he married Phoebe Winsor, and later, in 1826, removed to Jamestown. Here, with his brother-in-law, John W. Winsor, he bought from Abraham Winsor part of a tract of land previously belonging to Judge Foote. Chandler and Winsor built a carding and cloth dressing establishment on the outlet. Chandler was also engaged in the lumber business. He later removed to Levant, where he died April 22, 1854.

Orsell Cook was born in Wells, Rutland

County, Vt., in 1809. He came to Busti in 1830, and in 1833 to Jamestown, where he commenced the study of law with Hon. Richard P. Marvin. He was admitted to practice and subsequently became one of Jamestown's most prominent and trusted lawyers. He was appointed Surrogate of Chautauqua County in 1844, serving three years in that office. In 1862 he was elected County Judge, serving from 1863 to 1867, and then being re-elected for a second term. In 1839 he married Anna M. Tew, and in 1849, his second wife, Eliza Breed. Judge Cook died July 1, 1895.

Lyman Crane came to Jamestown in 1823. He worked with John Portman in the "Allen" blacksmith shop, and later built a shop on the west end of the lot on which the Y. M. C. A. building now stands, between Prendergast Avenue and the alley. He was a good mechanic, and a most excellent man; though plain-spoken, uneducated and not gifted in conversation, yet he had an extraordinary influence over those with whom he came in contact. His kindness of nature and deep religious convictions were shown in his visiting the sick and needy, especially those who did not belong to any church. At present there is a tablet to his memory in the lobby of the First

Methodist Church; and it is safe to say that his name will be remembered as long as a Methodist church exists in Jamestown.

The Dexters were among the earliest settlers of Chautauqua County, John, Darius, and William Dexter coming to Mayville in 1808 and buying land in that vicinity. Darius cut the first road from the lake through Mayville towards the Cross Roads, and cleared the place where the court house now stands. He was an officer in the War of 1812. At the close of the war he became Colonel, and was first commanding officer of the 162nd Regiment of N. Y. State Militia. For several years the brothers had a store at Dewittville, where Darius resided. In 1818 he removed to Slippery Rock, later called Dexter's Mills, then Dexter-ville, and now East Jamestown. John Dexter was secretary of the first political meeting held in Chautauqua County, December 23, 1812, at John Scott's tavern in Mayville. He was elected County Clerk, serving eleven years, between 1815 and 1828.

Joseph Dix was born in Leicester, Mass., July 7, 1753. The Revolutionary War breaking out in his twenty-first year, he engaged as a minuteman, April 19, 1775. Later he enlisted in the Continental Army in which he obtained the rank of Sergeant before the ter-

mination of his service, March 10, 1780. He served in the battles of Frog Point, Trenton, Princeton, at the taking of Burgoyne, at Sullivan's retreat, at New York, and later at Valley Forge. Here, in the awful winter of 1777, he became personally acquainted with the immortal Washington.

About 1814, he followed his eldest son to Jamestown, then called "The Rapids." Upon his arrival he was grieved to find no church for public worship. Besides himself, there were only two people who professed religion. At his suggestion, a sermon was read every Sunday, the first one being read by Missionary Spencer. In 1816 the first church of Jamestown was formed, consisting of nine members including Captain Dix. He was elected deacon, and, when the church was without a preacher, read the sermons. The book of sermons is now in the possession of a great-granddaughter. Captain Dix died September 16, 1822, and is buried in the Soldiers' Mound in Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown, N. Y.

Isaac Eddy, who was born in eastern Massachusetts, was the first regular pastor of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown, having accepted an invitation to this church in 1824. He was a faithful pastor for six years, and perhaps at no other time was the discip-

line of the church so strongly enforced. During his pastorate, the church, formerly dependent on foreign aid, became self-supporting. In 1828-1829 a new building was erected, the old Academy having been used heretofore as a place of worship; but it was another minister who supplied the new pulpit, for Mr. Eddy tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

Jacob Fenton settled in Jamestown in 1814, having formerly been a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier. With the aid of Judge Prendergast he erected a fine tavern for that period, fronting the Chadakoin River at the keelboat landing, east of Main Street and south of Second. This was the first public house established in Jamestown. He also established a pottery, and the red cups and saucers made there may still be discovered among the relics of antiquity in Jamestown.

Reuben E. Fenton was born in Carroll, Chautauqua County, July 4, 1819. He had a good education for those times and spent two years in a law office, but he was compelled to give this up on account of ill health. Then he embarked in the lumber trade on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, in which he was successful. He was scarcely twenty-one when he became Colonel of the One Hundred Sixty-

second Regiment of New York Militia. From 1846 to 1852 he was Supervisor of Carroll, and in 1852 was elected to Congress. He was re-elected four times, making in all a service of ten years. In 1864 he was elected Governor and was re-elected in 1866. In 1869 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of the state. He was one of the most adroit and successful politicians of his day, and, moreover, a man of great ability and highly respected. He died in Jamestown, August 25, 1885.

Richard Fletcher Fenton, son of Colonel Nathaniel Fenton, was born in Otsego County, August 28, 1800, and died in Jamestown, June 25, 1876. He first came to Jamestown in 1815 with Horace Allen. From 1819 to 1823 he was a prominent teacher, having charge of a summer school at Jamestown in 1822. In 1824 he was elected Constable and Collector, and appointed Deputy Sheriff. He was also an active business man. In 1825 he and Henry Baker were keeping tavern on the southwest corner of Main and Third Streets. In 1833 he engaged with Hon. E. T. Foote and Wilford Barker in tanning, and had a shoe and leather store on Main Street until 1850. His first wife was Sally Ann Tew, eldest daughter of William H. Tew. Later he mar-

ried Mary Ann Lawrence, a sister-in-law of Harry Barrett. The old Fenton homestead is located on East Second Street, opposite the High School Building.

William Fenton, son of Jacob Fenton, was born in New Haven, Conn., March 7, 1796. He came with his father to Jamestown in 1814, and in 1816 married Hannah Tracy. He was for a time engaged with Judge Foote in the mercantile business, and also managed the pottery business for his father, which he assumed after his father's death. From Governor Clinton he received the commission of Ensign, lieutenant of militia, and commissioner of deeds. In 1823 he was appointed Justice, holding this office about forty-eight years; and for fifteen years he held the position of Coroner.

Adolphus Fletcher came to Ashville in 1818. Here he was engaged in farming, keeping tavern and, for a time, a store. He soon moved to Jamestown, where he built a two-story frame house on the ground now occupied by St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and purchased a press, type and other necessary material. In June, 1826, he published the first number of the Jamestown Journal. This was an important day for Jamestown, as it was the first paper published here. In 1846, twenty years

after he established the paper, he sold it to his son, John Warren Fletcher. Adolphus Fletcher, founder of the Jamestown Journal, was "an example of patient endurance, of poorly recompensed labor, who died as he lived, an *honest man*."

Elial Todd Foote, born in Massachusetts in 1796, came to Jamestown, then called The Rapids, in 1815, seeking a place to settle for the practice of medicine. There was at that time but one physician in the county, and Dr. Foote, being subjected to great hardships and much exposure, soon developed asthma, which compelled him to abandon his practice and turn his attention to business of a public nature. In 1817 he was appointed assistant justice of the court; in 1818, Associate Judge under Judge Cushing; in 1821, he was appointed by the Governor and the Senate First Judge, in which office he served twenty years; he was elected Member of Assembly in 1819, in 1826 and in 1827. Soon after 1820 Judge Foote conceived the idea of collecting materials for the early history of the county and its pioneer settlements and settlers. It may be interesting to note that he was instrumental in bringing about the present spelling of Chautauqua. Although he was a clear and accurate writer, his labors in this direction were not consum-

mated by the preparation of a book; so he turned over his ample materials to Andrew W. Young, an experienced and competent historian, who, with Judge Foote's aid, produced what is known as "Young's History of Chautauqua County." In 1822 Judge Foote purchased Peacock's "reserved land," now constituting a large portion of Jamestown. This tract with its large water power was speedily improved, and the growth of the village greatly promoted. Judge Foote took an active part in all public improvements, was an earnest supporter of the temperance and anti-slavery causes, a liberal contributor to church organizations, having donated the land on which three churches were built, and was a member of several national benevolent and religious societies. He was a man of ability, had a strong love for his country, and a desire to preserve its history. It may be truly said that he was himself an important factor in the history of this community.

William Forbes came to The Rapids in 1811, soon after Judge Prendergast. He was employed by the Judge in building his mills, and assisted in the construction of the first saw mill. Forbes was made lieutenant of a company raised in 1812 in the southern part of the county. He was promoted to the rank of cap-

tain, after Captain John Silsbee was wounded at the Battle of Black Rock. In 1812 a double frame house was built between First and Second Streets near Cherry, which was occupied by Judge Prendergast and Forbes, his foreman. This house, one of the landmarks of early Jamestown, was destroyed by the fire of 1837. In 1828, Forbes removed to Kennedyville, and a few years later he went West, it is believed to Illinois.

John Adams Hall, father of the present proprietor of the Jamestown Evening Journal, was born in Vermont, December 27, 1813, and was brought to Jamestown in the spring of 1814. He remained in Jamestown till he was fifteen years of age, working on his father's farm in summer, and attending school in winter; but this meagre schooling was supplemented by extensive reading. After a residence of about twenty years in Warren, Pa., he returned to Jamestown to care for his aged parents. In 1876 he bought the establishment now known as the Jamestown Evening Journal, to which he brought not only business sagacity and enterprise, but a large intelligence, and uncompromising fidelity to what he believed the truth. This was, indeed, the controlling principle of his actions through life. He died in Ellicott, January 29, 1886.

William Hall was born in Vermont, August 17, 1793, and died in Jamestown, July 6, 1880. In 1816 he came to Jamestown, clerking for a while for Elisha Allen. Later he purchased the lot now occupied by the Prendergast block built and opened a hotel in company with Solomon Jones, whose daughter he married in 1824. In 1828 he removed to his farm on the South Side, but continued in the lumber business. He built the Hall block on Main and Third Streets in 1860. He was identified with most of the enterprises, both public and private, tending to improve Jamestown. He was director and vice president of the Erie and New York City R. R. Company, a director in the Chautauqua County National Bank, and contributed largely to the textile industry of Jamestown. "Mr. Hall possessed those New England characteristics, sound judgment, energy, prudence and industry, dominated by a Christian character of rare excellence."

Charles R. Harvey, born January 19, 1799, came to Jamestown with his family in 1820, and built a house on Pine Street. He was a blacksmith, and for several years worked with his brother Thomas in the latter's shop. Later Charles built a shop for himself on the corner of Second and Spring Streets. He was not only a good mechanic, but also a successful

inventor. Among his inventions may be mentioned a hot-air furnace, machinery for weaving stocks for the neck, and also for weaving cloth from pigs' bristles. He removed to Poughkeepsie, and later to New York, where he put into operation many of his inventions.

Thomas W. Harvey, later known as General Harvey, was born in Wardsborough, Vermont, July 22, 1795. He came to Jamestown in 1816, having been engaged to set up some machinery for the "cotton factory." He remained for some time, repairing machinery and engaged in blacksmithing. Later he went to Kiantone, but in 1819 he was persuaded to return to Jamestown, where Judge Prendergast offered him any lot he might choose, and promised him plenty of work. He built a house on the northwest corner of Pine and Third Streets, and later built a blacksmith shop where he worked with his brother Charles. The Harveys were both skillful mechanics and successful inventors, Thomas having invented two important machines which were at that time in successful operation. In 1832 he removed to New York, where he spent the greater part of his time in perfecting his inventions, among which were the first machine for turning out pins with solid heads, and the first machine for turning screws.

Abner Hazeltine was born in Wardsborough, Vermont, June 10, 1793. He graduated at Williams College in 1815, and the same year came to Jamestown, where he engaged in teaching. At the same time he studied law under Judge Houghton, and was admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court in 1819. In September of this year, he returned to his native town, where he married Polly Kidder; then, coming back to this vicinity, he settled at Warren, Pa., where he remained three years. He finally returned to Jamestown, where he practiced law up to within a few days of his death, which occurred December 20, 1879. Mr. Hazeltine was elected State Assemblyman in 1828, and also in 1829; and a member of Congress in 1832 and in 1834. In 1847 he was made District Attorney for Chautauqua County, and was elected Judge in 1859, and again in 1873. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church in Jamestown in 1816.

Daniel Hazeltine, born in Wardsborough, Vermont, March 9, 1795, was a descendant of the pioneers of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He received a fair education, and in 1812 became an apprentice to learn the manufacture of woolen goods. In May, 1816, Daniel Hazeltine, accompanied by Samuel Barrett,

came to Jamestown. Here he erected a small building, where he started an establishment for dyeing and dressing home-manufactured goods. In 1818 he built an addition to his factory, and in 1832 added weaving to his business. This factory was located near the present site of the Broadhead & Sons' Worst-ed Mills. In 1836, Mr. Hazeltine bought of Chandler and Winsor their property at the lower dam (later known as "Piousville") and commenced there the manufacture of cloth in 1838. In 1853 he erected new buildings, now occupied by the Jamestown Woolen Mills. In 1865, Mr. Hazeltine transferred his business to his sons. Later it became the property of Allen, Grandin & Company; and finally of Allen, Preston & Company. Mr. Hazeltine married Mehitabel, daughter of William Bemus, in October, 1818. He was one of the nine founders of the Congregational Church in 1816. He died August 3, 1867.

Laban Hazeltine was descended from the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his ancestors being among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Harbor with Governor Winthrop. He was a native of Wardsborough, Vermont. He pursued his medical studies under the famed Paul Wheeler, and also attended the medical lectures of Dartmouth College. In

the fall of 1814, at the urgent invitation of his uncle, Solomon Jones, and of James Prendergast, Dr. Hazeltine visited "The Rapids," and soon formed the resolution to make it his future home. With this end in view he purchased from Judge Prendergast for a consideration of \$440, land in the locality of Blowers' house on the west side of Main Street. On April 6, 1815, Dr. Hazeltine once again started for Jamestown, this time with his wife. The progress was slow and tedious, as they had with them three heavily loaded wagons, and the doctor became seriously ill on the journey; so it was not till eight weeks later that they finally arrived at "The Rapids." Dr. Hazeltine was unusually successful as a physician, giving his entire attention to the study and practice of medicine up to the last week of his life. He died May 4, 1852.

Solomon Jones, Esq., the ancestor of so many prominent people in Jamestown, was the son of Abraham Jones, Jr., a Revolutionary soldier, and was born in Milford, Mass., August 7, 1775. In 1810 Mr. Jones came to Chautauqua County, and, after locating some land, returned for his family. Later, he arrived on the Stillwater, now Kiantone, where he resided until 1816, when he moved to his farm at Jones' Landing, now known as Clifton.

In 1820 he came to Jamestown, became an inn-keeper, then engaged in merchandising, and later became Justice of the Peace. He was one of the first assessors of Ellicott and served his town as Supervisor. He died August 2, 1862, in his eighty-seventh year. He was distinguished for sobriety, industry and integrity, and a strict regard for the right. "He was a brave and sturdy pioneer, an upright local administrator of justice, an untiring promoter of good works, and holds an honorable place among the hardy men, who years ago cemented with industry, integrity and courage the thriving Jamestown of to-day."

Ellick Jones, son of Soloman Jones, was born in Vermont, May 5, 1800, and came to Chautauqua County with his father in 1810. He married Louisa Walkup in 1822, and moved into the log house at Jones' Landing, which his father had vacated. A few years later he moved to Jamestown and rented a hotel on Second Street, which he kept for several years. Later he ran a grocery store, and finally started the first regular meat market in Jamestown. When quite a young man, he was made Captain of the militia of the 162nd Regiment, and was a natural leader in all enterprises. Captain Jones was always respected as a useful, industrious and patriotic citizen. He died in December, 1866.

Royal Keyes was born in New Fane, Vermont, April 23, 1795. In March, 1815, he came to "The Rapids," where he worked at his trade—that of carpenter and joiner. In 1816 he built the small house still standing on the southwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets, and now used as a bakery. In the winter of 1817-1818, he went back to Vermont, where he married Amanda Kidder, and later returned to "The Rapids." In 1821 he formed a partnership with William Breed, in the business of cabinetmaking. He was at one time Major of the 162nd Regiment of New York State Militia, and was one of the Captains of the old steamer "Chautauqua." He died July 1, 1852.

Richard Pratt Marvin, son of Selden Marvin, was born in Fairfield, N. Y., December 23, 1803. When he came to Jamestown, in 1829, he was already a promising young lawyer, having been admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court and as a solicitor in the Court of Chancery. In 1836, he was Member of Assembly from this county, and took an active part in securing the aid of the state in behalf of the New York and Erie Railroad. In the same year he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1838. In 1846 he was elected

Judge of the eighth judicial district, holding this office, by re-election, continuously for over twenty-four years.

Rufus Pier was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 13, 178—. When he was six years old, his father died, and Rufus went to Litchfield to learn the blacksmith's trade. He came to Jamestown in 1816 where he was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Supervisor and county judges, and held this office for fourteen years. He died at Jamestown December 24, 1862.

James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, was born in Pawling, N. Y., March 9, 1764. His father, William Prendergast, was of Irish parentage; while his mother, Mchitable Wing, was of Scotch descent. When James was about thirty years of age, he made an extended tour into the South and West, having many thrilling experiences with the Indians. He practiced medicine a short time in Tennessee, and then pushed on into the Spanish country of Northern Louisiana. Here he met the young Chief Tecumseh, with whom he swapped rifles, the Indian getting the best of the bargain. James intended to pass up the Mississippi to the lakes, but finding this impossible, he returned home. Later his brothers made trips to Nashville and to Canada,

with the view of finding a good location for future homes. They finally decided in favor of Tennessee, but being disappointed in their expectations soon returned. It was then, in 1806, that they first traversed the shores of Chautauqua Lake, and finally determined to settle there. William Prendergast settled on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, not far from the present site of the Chautauqua Assembly grounds; and his thirteen sons and daughters all became residents of the county. It was in this same year that James Prendergast first chanced upon "The Rapids." He was pleased with the advantages it offered for mill sites and resolved to form a settlement there. In the fall of 1806 he returned to Pittstown, where in 1807 he married Agnes Thompson. In 1809, while on a visit to Chautauqua, he purchased 1,000 acres of land in this vicinity, and in 1810 came with his family to settle upon it, moving into his log house at "The Rapids." In 1813 James Prendergast was elected Supervisor of Ellicott, being re-elected in 1815. In 1814 he was also commissioned a judge of the court of common pleas, the duties of which office he discharged with intelligence and integrity. He was appointed Postmaster in 1817, holding this office till he resigned in 1824. In 1837 Judge Prendergast

removed to Ripley, having sold his Jamestown property the previous year. In 1841 he settled on his extensive estate in Carroll, now Kiantone, where he remained till his death, which occurred November 15, 1846, in the eighty-third year of his age. Judge Prendergast is described as a large man, of fine personal appearance, courtly and dignified in his bearing and an accomplished gentleman. He was temperate in his habits, just in his dealings, and charitable to the poor. Although strongly attached to the Episcopal faith, other religious societies received his generous patronage.

Silas Shearman, a journeyman saddler, came to Jamestown in 1822. He was employed by William Knight who kept a small harness shop on the east side of Main Street, between Second and Third Streets. He held many military commissions, among which were Captain of Cavalry, Major and Lieutenant Colonel of the 162nd Regiment of the 43rd Brigade, New York State Militia. He was what is termed a rabid abolitionist at a time when active opposition to slavery was most unpopular. He became conductor on the "underground railroad." He was active in the cause of temperance, and by his decided views upon this and the slavery question, lost many friends.

George W. Tew came to Jamestown in 1825. He read law in office of S. A. Brown, and later, in 1831, became a partner. He also opened a manufactory of tin and sheet-ironware, which in 1835 he sold out to his brother William. At this time he moved to Mayville, having been appointed County Clerk of Chautauqua County in 1834, to which office he was re-elected in 1837. In 1841 he became cashier and, later, president of the Silver Creek Bank, and took up his residence there till his death.

William H. Tew was born in 1808. He came to Jamestown in 1826, where he worked in the factory of his brother, George Tew. When William became of age he was taken into partnership with his brother, and later, in 1835, bought out his brother's interest. William Tew carried on this business with his brother-in-law for forty years, when he retired a wealthy man. He was a strong believer in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and united with Silas Shearman in his opposition to these evils, being known as "the stubborn man of Jamestown." His stubbornness, however, went no further than in regard to what he considered right and just.

Jehial Tiffany was born at Randolph, Vermont, in 1798. He came to Jamestown in 1818, and for several years was connected with

his brother Silas in mercantile and lumbering interests. Later he purchased land on the outlet, where in 1829, he built some mills. From that time he devoted his life to lumbering and farming, till his death, January, 1867. Tiffanyville was named after him.

Silas Tiffany, the first resident merchant of Jamestown, was among the earliest of Elliott's substantial settlers, and for many years was one of Jamestown's most important citizens. At the time of Mr. Tiffany's arrival, June, 1816, the land now occupied by the city was covered with pine forests. Among the few buildings that had been erected were the house on Main Street, built by John Blowers for Judge Prendergast and used as a boarding house; the home of Dr. Hazeltine; the house on Cherry Street built as a residence for Judge Prendergast and Captain William Forbes; the new house just completed for Judge Prendergast on the west side of Main Street; the Tavern of Jacob Fenton, and a few other small buildings. Mr. Tiffany purchased a lot on the northeast corner of Main and Second Streets, where he erected a large two-story building. This was the second store in town. He not only sold merchandise, but also became connected with the lumber business. In 1829 he bought the mill privileges and then discon-

tinued the store. He was "a polished, dignified gentleman of the old school, whose gentle manners won him many friends, and who, during his residence here for over half a century, was a highly esteemed citizen."

Samuel Winsor was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1805. He came with his father to Sinclairville in 1810, removing to Jamestown in 1822. He was a carpenter and builder, and one of Jamestown's military men. In 1824 he enlisted in "Tom Harvey's" Green Rifles, 162nd Regiment, 43rd Brigade New York State Militia. In 1829 he was raised to the command of the 162nd Regiment. In 1829-33 he helped build the Jamestown Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for nearly sixty years.

Jamestown's Octogenarians

ALTHOUGH it was not originally intended to include within the pages of this book the biographies of any living residents of the city, yet it would seem altogether incomplete without giving space to two men whose lives have run parallel with the history of Jamestown for over eighty years,—men who from their own personal recollections can

relate many interesting facts concerning the early growth and development of the city.

Corbin K. Willard

Corbin K. Willard, who now resides at 627 English Street, was born in Jamestown, April 16, 1829. He has resided in the city all his life, and is doubtless the oldest living person who was born here. Mr. Willard's parents, Hermis and Elvina Kidder Willard, came to Jamestown from Wardsboro, Vt., in 1820, making the journey by ox team. They settled on an acre of ground on Winsor Street, now the location of the Jamestown Lounge Company's factory. Here the elder Willard erected a small factory, and for several years was engaged in the manufacture of hay rakes and half bushel measures. For him was named the present Willard Street. The present Mr. Willard has seen many changes, during his life of eighty-four years, both in the city and in the world at large. He is still strong and hearty and bids fair to add more years to an unusually long life, which he attributes to the fact that he has always abstained from the use of liquor and tobacco.

Ransom Jay Barrows

Ransom Jay Barrows was born in the township of Luzerne, Saratoga County, N. Y.,

August 24, 1831. In 1832, when scarcely six months old he came with his parents to Jamestown, and has for over eighty years been a resident of this city. Mr. Barrows first attended school in an old cooper shop; later he went to the Jamestown Academy, and finally attended the Westfield Academy. Like many of the pioneers of Jamestown, Mr. Barrows engaged in the lumber business. He built a saw mill in "Piousville," and for the greater part of his life was engaged in the sash, door, and blind business, now owned by the John T. Wilson Estate. He has been a man of broad interests, serving as a member of the Board of Education, at one time a City Father, for a long time connected with the Fire Department, and always ready to advance the interests of his home city. He was very generous and helpful to the early Swedish settlers. He built many houses which he sold or rented to them on generous terms. He belongs to the old stock of sturdy pioneers who gained their patent of nobility direct from God." Mr. Barrows now resides with his son, R. J. Barrows, Jr., at 205 Lake View Avenue. Still strong and sturdy, he often assists his son in business, and we trust many more years may be added to this long and useful life.

Men of National Repute

Reuben E. Fenton.

Elected to Congress in 1852.

Elected Governor of New York State in 1864.

Re-elected Governor of New York State in 1866.

Elected United States Senator in 1869.

Horace Greeley.

Journeyman printer, for a short time in the office of the Jamestown Journal.

Charles and Thomas Harvey.

Inventors of Harveyized steel and many other important electrical and mechanical devices which have done much to bring about the present use of electricity in its practical applications.

George T. Stoneman.

Major General in the Civil War.

Governor of the State of California for two years.

Hanson Waite.

Governor of the State of Colorado.

Indian Relics

Early Indian Occupation

CHAUTAUQUA County is wonderfully rich in aboriginal monuments. When the first white settlers came to this re-

gion they found scattered over the Chautauqua hills, on well selected sites, rude embankments and trenches evidently designed as fortifications; and other enclosures that probably served as burial sites and as places of refuge in time of danger. The plow of the farmer has nearly obliterated many of these ancient fortifications, but a few still remain as memorials of a race whose early history is as yet unwritten. Whether these embankments are the work of the moundbuilders, as early archeologists supposed, or the work of the American Indian, is still a disputed question. There seems to be a growing sentiment among modern students in favor of attributing them to the Indian.

The regions of this county that are particularly rich in mounds are the Cassadaga and Connewango valleys, but several mounds and burial sites have been located on the east shore of Chautauqua lake and others near Ellington, Forestville, Fredonia, Westfield and Ripley. At numerous spots along the shores of Chautauqua lake, and at intervals along the Cassadaga and Connewango valleys ash heaps and fire pits mark the sites of former villages, and there is hardly a stream of any size in the county whose banks do not present unmistakable evidence of having been visited

by a departed race. At some future day perhaps the patient work of the archeologist will tell us with certainty who these people were.

The first written account of the Indians occupying Chautauqua County is found in the letters and reports of the French Jesuits. These records state that between the Iroquois on the east, who occupied central New York, and the Hurons on the west, who occupied the portion of Canada lying directly east of Lake Huron, dwelt a nation known as the Kahkwas or Neutrals. The Iroquois, Neutrals, and Hurons all spoke the same language and no doubt came originally from the same parent stock; but at the time when the French entered Canada, bitter enmity existed between the Iroquois and the Hurons. The Kahkwas, lying between these two foes, adopted a policy of strict neutrality, from which fact they derived the name Neutrals.

According to Young, one of the earliest historians of this region, "the Neutrals were the first occupants of Chautauqua County of which we have any account." But it seems evident from a letter written by Father Lalemont and dated at St. Mary's Mission, Canada, May 19, 1641, that by far the greater part of the county was occupied at that time by another tribe of the great Huron-Iroquois fam-

ily. He says: "On the west side of that river (Niagara) and not on the east, are the most numerous of the villages of the Neuter nation. There are three or four on the east side, extending from east to west, toward the Eries, or Cat nation. This river is that by which our great lake of the Hurons, or fresh sea, is discharged; which first empties into the lake of Erie, or of the nation of the Cat." The Eries, or Cat nation, probably occupied the southern shore of Lake Erie, from Eighteen Mile Creek westward, and consequently were the tribe occupying Chautauqua County at the time the French began to explore the Great Lakes.

According to an old Iroquois belief, the Eries sprang from the Senecas and became a numerous and powerful nation. They had stationary villages and cultivated fields, but never came into close contact with European influences. They were good warriors, and were the dreaded foes even of the Iroquois. They derived their name from the large number of wild cats found in their territory. Even after the lapse of two hundred and fifty years these animals have hardly been exterminated. The writer well remembers one of great size and beauty shot in the Connewango swamp near Fentonville about twenty-five years ago.

In 1650 the Iroquois, on some slight pretext, began a cruel war of extermination against the Neutrals, and in a few brief months had blotted this tribe from the map.

Not satisfied with the destruction of the Neutrals, the Iroquois, in 1655, moved against the Eries. Various fanciful accounts have been given of the final battle in which the Nation of the Cat suffered the same fate as the Neutral nation; but whether the battle occurred within the boundaries of Chautauqua County will probably never be known. Henceforth the land of the Eries became a hunting and fishing resort for the Senecas, down to the time when this region began to be explored by Europeans with a view to its settlement.

When the pioneer settlers entered Chautauqua County, they found abundant evidence of recent Indian occupation. Cleared spaces in the forest showed plainly where corn had been planted; well-worn trails were visible, and occasionally the remains of an Indian hut was discovered.

Late in the fall of 1759 Mary Jemison, the "White Woman of the Genesee" with some Seneca companions made a journey up the Connewango valley on her way to Little Beard's Town on the Genesee; and as late as 1795 there was an Indian camping ground on

Connewango Creek on the Prendergast tract in Kiantone.

So far as known, no concerted action has ever been taken by the people of Chautauqua County with a view to preserving the mounds and fortifications that are rapidly disappearing, or with a view to collecting and preserving the Indian relics that might still be obtained. Even now after the lapse of more than a hundred years since the first settlement of the county by Europeans, the annual spring plowings bring to light beautiful specimens of arrow heads, spear heads, and an occasional cell and gorget, but oftentimes these relics are poorly cared for and are soon broken and destroyed. A few men working independently have made excellent private collections, but with the exception of the relics exhibited in the corridors of the Y. M. C. A. Building, nothing in the way of a public collection exists in the city.

In a brief article of this nature it will be possible only to mention a few of the men in Jamestown who have made some serious attempt to collect and preserve specimens of Indian workmanship, and to note a few of the more interesting articles that have been picked up in Jamestown and its vicinity.

Among the men of this city who have made

some systematic attempts to collect and preserve the Indian relics of this section are the following:

Mr. Augustus E. Jones, Portland, Oregon.

Mr. H. O. Jones, 120 Broadhead Ave.

Mr. F. A. Dorman, 16 W. Tenth St.

Mr. Fay Smith, 400 W. Eighth St.

Mr. Fred W. Foote, 11 Potter Ave.

Mr. W. W. Conic, 109 Curtis St.

Out of the many specimens that might easily be mentioned, the following are selected almost at random:

One of the most perfect spearheads ever found in the city was picked out of the bank near the Erie passenger station by Claud Hall of 237 Buffalo Street.

Not long ago while plowing on his farm in Poland, Mr. Riley Carrier turned up a stone tube. The tube is a trifle over four inches long, is very highly polished, and is a beautiful specimen of Indian workmanship.

A curious and most interesting specimen was picked up recently at Maple Springs. It is an Indian fish-hook chipped out of dark flint, and is now in the collection of Mr. W. W. Conic.

A beautiful pipe and several large spear heads were found a year or two ago near Kennedy by Mr. Fay Stafford of Clark's Corners.

He also has an excellent flint tomahawk found in the same locality.

Those interested in the study of the Indian occupation of Chautauqua County will find most fascinating records in the fields bordering the lakes and streams of this region. In addition to these original sources, valuable material for study may be found in the following books:

History of Chautauqua County, N. Y., Andrew W. Young.

History of Chautauqua County, N. Y., Obed Edson.

History of the New York Iroquois, William M. Beauchamp.

Excavations in an Erie Indian Village and Burial Site at Ripley, Chautauqua County, N. Y., Arthur C. Parker.

Military History of Jamestown and Vicinity

WHILE Jamestown can have no real military history prior to 1812 yet it may be of interest to note just what connection this part of New York State had with the struggles between France and England for supremacy and later the War for Independence.

1700. About the year 1700 England and France began to dispute over the claims and boundaries of this region, and the English began to give grants of land for the purpose of settling the country.

1749. In 1749 the French sent **De Celoron** through this region and down the Ohio River valley to claim the land for France. He was to accomplish this by burying leaden plates along his route. One of the plates which he buried along the Chadakoin River was dug up by the Indians and carried to William Johnson at Albany. The following is the inscription on leaden plate.

“In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis the 15th, King of France, we, Celoron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Gallissonier, Governor General of New France to re-establish tranquility in some Indian village of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio and the Chautauqua this 29th day of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Belle Riviere, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said River Ohio, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said rivers as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the kings of France preceding and as they have there maintained them-

selves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix La Chappelle."

1752. In 1752 the French attempted to build forts at the present sites of Jamestown and Barcelona, but failed.

1753. At the beginning of the French and Indian War, Barber, a Frenchman, built a fort near Barcelona and sent some of his men to Lake Chautauqua where they left a cannon.

In the same year **Washington** spent five days in Chautauqua County, negotiating with the French commandant, St. Pierre.

1755. In 1755 DuQuesne, while in this part of the country, arrived at Chautauqua Creek which he called Chataconit, and built a military highway between Barcelona and Mayville for the benefit of future military movements. This is the so-called **Portage Road** and was probably the first work done by civilized man in Chautauqua County.

1782. In 1782 the King's Eighth Regiment passed through Chautauqua County to attack Colonel William Irvine, commander, at Pittsburg.

1808. In 1808 Chautauqua County was made a county and the settlers were required to report at Buffalo for military drill at least twice a year, as fast as they came into the county.

As soon as the settlement at Jamestown grew large enough, the men took an interest in keeping up some military training so that when the time did come, they were somewhat prepared.

1812. Chautauqua County was quick to take part in the War of 1812 and had troops recruited under Colonel John McMahon before war was declared. Under his command four military companies were formed into a regiment. In June of this year he was ordered to detach from his regiment a full company; and after the declaration of war, Captain Moore who had volunteered, was ordered to march to Lewistown with this detachment and to join the Eighteenth Regiment of detached militia. These men took part in the Battle of Queenstown Heights, much to their credit.

1813. Near the close of 1813 the militia were ordered out for the defence of Buffalo. They took part in the Battle of Black Rock, but were routed and fled to the woods.

1814. In June of 1814 a company from El-lery volunteered under the command of Captain Silsbee, a resident near Bemus Point. In this same company were Samuel Griffith from Griffith's Point, and William and Joseph Smiley. This company participated in the taking

of Fort Erie in the Battle of Chippewa and the Battle of Lundy's Lane. In July, together with two other companies from this county, they were sent to Black Rock in anticipation of another descent of the British from Canada, but returned in November without having met the British again.

1830. About 1830 general training was held in Mayville during the month of August. The men came with their families from all over the county to stay three or four days to be drilled. This custom brought the people together as at a reunion and started a rivalry between the towns for the best showing in military training.

When the outburst in Canada occurred in 1830 when the Canadians rose in revolt against Great Britain, American troops, among whom were some of these early trainers, were called upon to help the Canadians. They went as far as Buffalo but were not needed, so returned home.

1846. In the Mexican War, troops stood ready to go to the front but were not called upon to do so.

1861. In the Civil War there were many men sent to the front from Chautauqua County, a great many of whom were from Jamestown.

1861. Less than two months after Lincoln's call for volunteers in July of 1861, Chautauqua County organized and sent forward three companies of men to be mustered under that call. They were incorporated as a part of the 72nd Regiment, commanded by Colonel Nelson Taylor, a veteran regiment, one of the five composing the famous Excelsior Brigade, commanded by Daniel E. Sickles.

1861. Companies D and C were recruited at Dunkirk and G at Westfield. Company B was recruited by Captain James M. Brown and consisted of 110 men from Jamestown and vicinity. It constituted part of General Sickles' Brigade and took part in fifteen battles.

1861. The Fifteenth Regiment of Engineers was recruited at Dunkirk. It left June 20, 1861, and served as infantry at Washington, D. C. It was honorably discharged in June, 1865.

1861. A few from this section joined the Thirteenth Artillery which was recruited in New York on October 15, 1861, and was discharged July 28, 1865. This company took part in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

1861. Companies A, G, L, and K of the Forty-ninth Infantry were recruited from

Chautauqua County. They left September 20, 1861, and were discharged at Washington, June, 1865. They took part at Gettysburg and in other important battles.

1861. The Ninth New York Cavalry left on November 26, 1861, and served for some time at Washington, D. C. Company C of this regiment was recruited at Jamestown and Westfield. It took part in many engagements, the principal ones being: Bull Run, Rappahannock, Gettysburg and Cold Harbor. Under the command of Colonel George S. Nichols, it was honorably discharged and mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Virginia.

1861. The Fourteenth Artillery was organized December 21, 1861, from this section of the country. The battery was formed in Washington and was discontinued in 1863.

1862. In July and August of 1862, Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and Chautauqua County was required to send 1,806 men under these calls. In Jamestown, Colonel A. F. Allen offered ten dollars to every recruit from the Sixth District. In Dunkirk and Fredonia, a fund of several thousand dollars was raised and paid out. At Chautauqua, J. G. Palmiter, exempt by age, came forward and volunteered and the quota was soon completed. The men who enlisted from Chautau-

qua County in 1862, composed the 112th Regiment, two companies of the 154th and the company of the 7th Sharpshooters. These men were mustered in and marched to the front in September, 1862. Some of the volunteers enlisted and went at the first call to bear the brunt of the conflict as their depleted ranks testified. The 112th Regiment contained more citizens of this county than any other. The regiment, previous to its departure was encamped on the old fair ground, south of Jamestown, which was called "Camp James M. Brown," in honor of the gallant James M. Brown, who had fallen at the head of his regiment a little while before. A large concourse of people assembled at Jamestown when the 112th left for the front. A stand of regimental colors was presented by the state. Judge Marvin made the presentation speech which was responded to by Colonel Drake. The day of their departure is still sadly remembered in many homes. On the 12th of September, they left for Washington upon the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

During the year of 1864 many battles were fought by the Chautauqua County regiments. At Cold Harbor in the year 1864 the 112th lost their brave commander, Colonel J. C. Drake, and one one hundred and fifty-three men, forty of whom were killed.

1862. The Seventh Company of Sharpshooters was organized at Jamestown and mustered in September 12, 1862, under the command of Captain Joseph S. Arnold. It was recruited from Ellicott, Kiantone, Busti, Ellington, Ellery, Carroll and Jamestown. Under Captain Clinton Perry, it was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865.

1862. The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment was also organized at Jamestown from all parts of Chautauqua County. It left September 30, 1862, and took part in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Chattanooga and many others. They also shared in Sherman's march to the sea and were mustered out in June, 1865.

1864. The Fifteenth New York Cavalry was recruited at Elmira, Jamestown and Dunkirk on January 20, 1864. It consolidated with the Sixth New York Cavalry, June 17, 1865, and then took part in a large number of minor engagements.

1898. The next war that Jamestown took part in was the war with the Philippines. Company K of 46th Regiment, went to the Philippines and were in the Battle of Mindain Bridge.

The soldiers of the 13th Separate Company left Jamestown May 1, 1898. They went to Fort Black, Long Island, where they were sworn into service and from there they went into camp at Camp Alger, Va. On August 2, 1898, terms of peace with Spain were announced, and accepted at Madrid five days later. Company E was soon discharged and returned home.

Military Organizations.

The Thirteenth Separate Company, better known by the honorary title of the Fenton Guards, is the only military company now in existence in Chautauqua County.

The first meeting was held in Scandinavian Hall, Jamestown, June 6, 1875, and they were mustered into service the following August. They were called out for active service twice before the Spanish War, once during the Railroad Riots of 1877 and the Switchmen's strike in Buffalo in 1892. Fred. W. Hyde was captain at this latter time.

The Thirteenth Separate Company left Jamestown, May 1, 1898, in answer to a call for volunteers in the Spanish-American War. May 17, 1898, they were mustered into the United States service as Company E of the

65th New York Volunteers. Because of no need for fresh troops they went no farther South than Camp Alger, Va., and returned home in September.

Company E is at present located at the State Armory, erected for its use in 1892, at the corner of South Main and Fenton Place. It is fully officered, the principal officers being: Captain, Fred H. Wilson; First Lieutenant, Frank A. Johnson; First Sergeant, Donald S. Brown; Quartermaster Sergeant, Alfred E. Hale.

The target practice is good, the expert riflemen getting 166 out of 200 shots; sharpshooters, 154; marksman, 136; first classman, 120; second classman, 100.

1860. "The Zuaves" was a company organized in 1859 or 1860 by a band of young men from thirteen to sixteen years of age. It was organized for the purpose of drilling, with Alexander Lowry as Captain. Paul Havens was First Lieutenant; William Pier, Second Lieutenant; Alonzo Kent, Third Lieutenant. Later E. P. Burns succeeded Paul Havens as First Lieutenant. Captain Lowry and company acted as escort to one of the local military companies. When the 112th Regiment organized, Lowry enlisted. He was made Sergeant-Major and later promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

Historical Relics

Relics of Revolution.

Revolutionary pistols and flint locks, 150 years old. Owned by Walter Knight.

Sword supposed to have been carried in the Revolution by member of Ward family. Owned by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Turner.

Old Revolutionary musket, found in a stump in Connewango Valley, by Eldrid Bentley. Dated 17—.

Relics of War of 1812.

Sword and silk sash worn in War of 1812.

Owned by H. G. and G. H. Crawford.

Relics of Civil War.

The following are owned by L. L. Hanchett: Calvary Spencer rifle, carried in Civil War.

Confederate State's belt and Sergeant's stripes taken from a dead Confederate soldier at Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

Two pieces of sub-marine wire laid by rebels in front of Fort Fisher, N. C. They were intended to blow up Union soldiers in front of the fort during the assault, but a shell from Union gunboat cut the main wire and saved the Union soldiers.

A haversack carried about two years.

A writing portfolio carried three years.

About 30 pieces of Confederate money.

Copy of Richmond (Va.) Inquirer (daily paper) dated September 3, 1864.

Piece of 112th Volunteer's flag shot off at Battle of Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.

U. S. belt buckle worn by Mr. Hanchett three years in the army.

The following are owned by Henry Lund:

A large collection of relics picked up on the battle-fields of Lookout Mt., Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In this collection are bullets, grape-shot, cannon balls, bayonets, parts of stirrups and bits, many U. S. belt buckles, and one Confederate States belt buckle.

Historical Pictures

At the Prendergast Library.

No. 1. Honorable James Prendergast.

No. 2. Alexander T. Prendergast.

No. 3. Judge James Prendergast.

No. 4. Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast.

No. 5. Catherine Merrit Prendergast.

No. 6. Minerva Prendergast Marvin.

Judge Martin Prendergast.

Judge Matthew Prendergast.

Judge James Prendergast.

Honorable Jediah Prendergast.

Honorable John H. Prendergast.

Picture of Prendergast Fireplace.

Picture of Prendergast Homestead.

Picture of James Prendergast at 8 years of age.

At the home of Elliot C. Hall, Forest Avenue, are the portraits of Mr. William Hall and Julia Jones Hall, who came to Jamestown in 1816.

At Mrs. Ed. R. Bootey's, corner of College and Chandler Streets, are the following pictures:

Paul Busti (founder of Busti).

Joseph Ellicott (surveyor of Holland Land Company).

Alexander Young (came here in 1824).

Simon Bootey and Mrs. Simon Bootey (came here in 1834).

An old oil painting of Dr. Hazeltine and wife is at a relative of Mrs. Bootey's in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Mr. Tiffany's picture is in the possession of his granddaughter, Miss Henderson.

Maps and Documents

Map of Holland Land Company's Purchase can be found at the home of W. H. Faust, No. 10 Second Street, Westfield.

At the Prendergast Library are the following:

An old map of Chautauqua County, printed in 1829 by David Burr; published by surveyor-general pursuant to an Act of Legislature.

An account of census in 1829.

First History of Chautauqua County, published in 1846 by Mr. Emory F. Warren.

Accounts of geneology of Prendergasts

Accounts of anti-rent riots in Dutchess County,
N. Y., in which one of the Prendergasts was
involved. (Original owned by Historical
Society in New York.

At Mrs. Horton Tiffany's:

A map of Village of Jamestown in 1860.

Memorial Tablets

Jamestown High School.

The Beloved Schoolmaster
To the memory of

SAMUEL GURLEY LOVE

Who organized the Jamestown Public Schools
and was Superintendent from
1865—1890

Born 1821

Died 1893

Quod enim munus reipublicae adferre majus melius
possumus quam si docemus atque erudimus juventutem

This tablet is given
In memory of a faithful teacher

CALISTA A. JONES

Born 1823

Died 1900

Who did the first effective work toward the
Establishment of the Jamestown Union School

And who toiled wisely and well
For nearly sixty years in the Public Schools of
Chautauqua County

In Public School No. 3.

MARTHA EMELIA JACOBSON

1857—1911

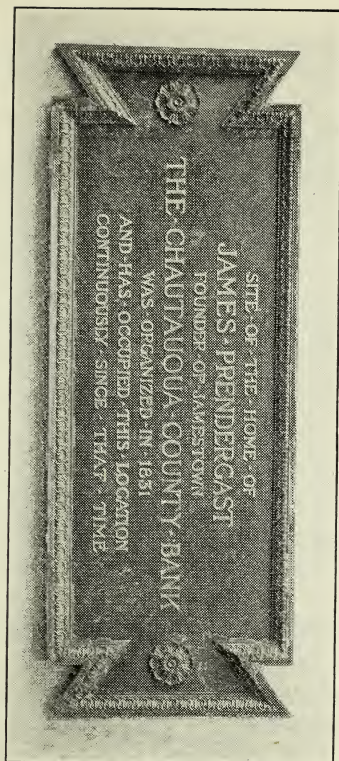
For thirty years a teacher in the Public Schools of
Jamestown, and for twenty-five years
Principal of this school

This tribute to her many virtues was erected by her
pupils and associates in the school and community

IN PREPARATION FOR AN ATTACK ON
FORT MIFT A DETACHMENT OF THE "KING'S
REGIMENT" A BRITISH REGIMENT IN 1782,
RAISED THE WATER OF THIS STREAM BY
DRAIVING PILES AT THIS POINT THAT THEY
MIGHT FLOAT THEIR BATEAUX CARRYING
THEMSELVES AND THEIR INDIAN ALLIES.
FORT MIFT BEING REINFORCED THE ORIG-
INAL DESIGN WAS ABANDONED AND THEY
THEN PROCEEDED TO THE MASSACRE AND
ANNIHILATION OF HANNISTOWN, PA.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED BY
THE JAMESTOWN CHAPTER OF
THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Jamestown Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution have erected a tablet upon the bridge at the boatlanding commemorating the presence of the British and Indians there in 1782. The above engraving is a reproduction of the tablet.



The National Chautauqua County Bank marks the site of the home of Judge Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown. The bank was established in 1831. The above is a reproduction of the tablet erected at this site.

Three Memorial Tablets in the Congregational Church.

In memory of
THOMAS HENDERSON ROUSE
1820—1899

Devoted pastor of this church, 1856—1868
This house of God, built at the close of his ministry, is
an outward sign of his abiding spiritual work

In memory of our Father
ABNER HAZELTINE
Who died December 20, 1879. Aged 86 years
One of the original Nine Founders of the church,
June, 1816. He was through life its steadfast Friend,
and for forty years its Faithful Deacon

In memory of
JOSEPH DIX
Who died 1822.
One of the Original Founders of this Church and its
First Deacon. He served five years in the Revolution-
ary War. The memory of his faithful services to
Church and country is an enduring blessing.

Three Windows in Congregational Church.

In memory of
ALEXANDER T. PRENDERGAST

In memory of
REV. ISAAC EDDY
First pastor of this church
Born June 24, 1774. Taken home June 26, 1833

In memory of
ELIZABETH McCAREY EDDY
Born 1773. Joined her glorified husband Feb. 16, 1863

Memorial Tablets in St. Luke's Church.

In the front of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, over the large door is a stained glass window with the following:

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

Organized A. D. May 5, 1864

First church edifice erected 1854-1856

Destroyed by fire December 21, 1862

Second church edifice erected 1865

Replaced by Memorial Church 1892-94

The Gift of Mary A,

Wife of Alexander Prendergast

Whose father, James Prendergast, was the first warden
of this church and the Founder of Jamestown

"This is none other than the House of God
And this is the gate of Heaven."

Over the side door is another tablet inscribed:

In memory of

MARY A. PRENDERGAST

Wife of Alexander T. Prendergast

1821—1884

Whose benefactions to the St. Luke's Church of Jamestown, N. Y., lasted through thirty-six years and were

crowned by the gift of this church in loving
Memory of their Daughter

CATHERINE MERRITT PRENDERGAST

"Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy House and
the Place where thy honor dwelleth."

"The memory of the dust is blessed."

Over the door of the chapel is a stained glass window dedicated to the memory of Robert H. Baker:

In memory of
ROBERT H. BAKER
Died February 19, 1872, age 64 years
For fifteen years a faithful member of the vestry
of this church

Under the window is a gray stone inscribed:

In memory of
SMITH SEYMOUR
Entered into rest November 23, 1866
The faithful Senior Warden of St. Luke's, Jamestown
from its foundation, June, 1853

In the center of the chapel is a brass chandelier placed there in memory of Mrs. Seymour. It is inscribed:

LUCY S. SEYMOUR
Wife of Smith Seymour
Died September 9, 1896. Age 71 years and 5 months.
"Thy will be done."

Tablet in the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

LYMAN CRANE
1791—1866
Blacksmith, Classleader, Saint
In ability ordinary, in experience clear, in faith great,
in prayer mighty, in devotion apostolic
"He was not for God took him."

Memorial Buildings

James Prendergast Free Library.

The James Prendergast Free Library was built in the years 1889 and 1890, being opened to the public in 1891. It stands in one of the best sections of the city and the grounds cover an entire city square. It is made of Medina stone and cost one hundred and five thousand dollars including the Art Gallery, which alone is worth forty-five thousand. It was given to the City of Jamestown by James Prendergast Jr, who also presented the Prendergast Block, at the corner of Main and Third Streets, the income from which is used to maintain the library.

Another thing for which Jamestown students of the public schools are unable to forget the Prendergasts, is the Prendergast Prizes. A sum of two thousand dollars was set aside in the will of Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast the income of which is divided annually into four prizes. These prizes are given to students in the Jamestown schools for superior merit in scholarship, determined by a competitive examination.

The Manse of the Presbyterian Church.

The Manse of the Presbyterian Church was the gift of Elliott F. Shepard, as a memorial

of his father, Fitch F. Shepard, an old inhabitant of Jamestown. He was one of the first cashiers of the Chautauqua County Bank, a trained banker, a man of great energy and prompt business methods.

He materially aided in organizing the business of that institution on a firm financial basis.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

The present beautiful edifice of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast as a memorial to her daughter, Catherine Merritt Prendergast. The cornerstone was laid on November 29, 1892.

The Jones General Hospital.

In the early history of Jamestown, one of the most prominent men of his time, was Orsino E. Jones. He became popular in the village in the early seventies, at which time he owned a great deal of property. A part of this property was the valuable tract of land extending over a large hill on the south side of the city of Jamestown between Baker and Steele Streets. For years this hill has been known as Jones Hill. This property Orsino E. Jones bequeathed to the city and here in his honor the city erected the Jones Memorial Hospital.

Other Gifts to the City

The Old Cemetery.

The first burial ground in Jamestown, though never laid out, was in the western part of the village. It comprised only one block which was a donation from Judge Prendergast to the inhabitants of Jamestown, but was never deeded. Some dissatisfaction existing with regard to the burial ground, it was abandoned and a new one formed on Fifth Street, west of Main, or where the present library site is.

Judge Prendergast in 1822 deeded the whole block to the Congregational Society. In 1845 it was deeded to the village, whereupon the people raised the money and purchased of Henry Baker an equal amount north and including Sixth Street.

In 1850, it was computed that not less than six hundred bodies had been interred in this burial ground in about twenty years. It was apparent that in a few years it would be filled and as there was no adjoining land to be had, it was necessary to look for a new burial site.

Baker Park.

A tract of land, which is bounded on the north and south by Fifth and Fourth Streets

respectively, and on the east and west by Jefferson and Clinton Streets, was given to Jamestown by Henry Baker. This land was given with the stipulation that it should be used as a public square. In case this was not done, the property should revert to the heirs of Henry Baker.

The ground has always been used as a public square but for some time was left in a dilapidated condition. In recent years it has been taken care of and is now a beautiful park, called Baker Park.

The Drinking Fountain.

The money for the bronze drinking fountain which stands at the entrance of the Lakeview Cemetery on Prendergast Avenue was given by Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast as a memorial to her husband, Alexander Prendergast.

Historic Buildings

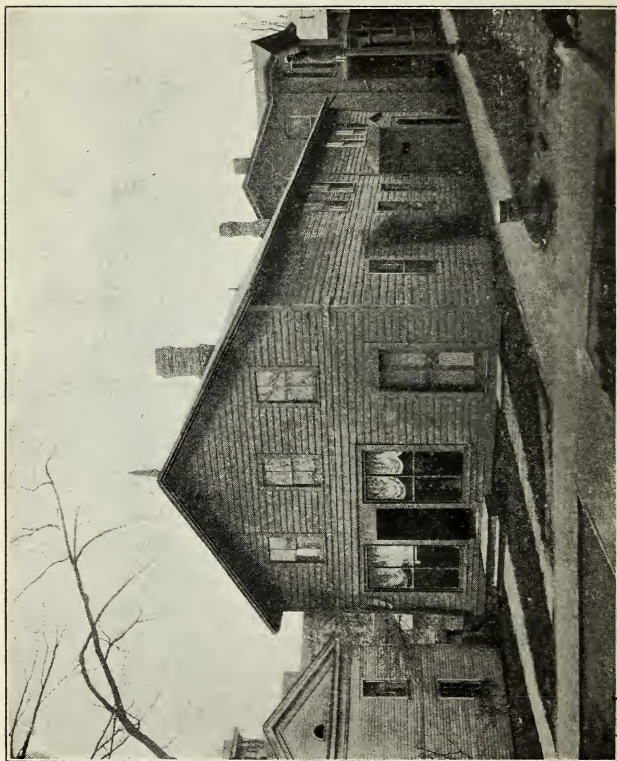
Scarcely in no other way can this little handbook speak more tersely of the rapid material growth of Jamestown than by calling attention to the scarcity of old buildings about the city. To say the least, they are indeed rare, and it is this fact no doubt that renders those few which still remain all the more conspicuous. Unlike numerous other small cities, es-

pecially many in the eastern part of the United States, Jamestown has no "old" section and the half dozen or more comparatively ancient buildings here are widely separated in different sections of the town.

The first house built in Jamestown was completed in November, 1810, by John Blowers, a workman of James Prendergast, but today even the exact location of that first Jamestown home has probably been lost. The spot was somewhere near the boatlanding and was marked by a small marble shaft in 1870 by Judge E. T. Foote, but since then even this marker has been removed.

Although far from being the shabbiest in general exterior appearance the little frame building at the southwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets today holds the distinction of being Jamestown's oldest dwelling house. At a distance the structure looks almost rickety but close observance gives quite the opposite impression. It was built in 1816 by Royal Keyes when lumber was cheap and, according to a local old settler, workman took time enough to do things up "right."

The oldest manufacturing plant of Jamestown is Grandin's old stone mill on First Street. It was erected in 1833 by James



OLDEST HOUSE IN JAMESTOWN

Prendergast. At present it is used as a grist mill.

The quaint and picturesque little church, sometimes called a chapel, at the intersection of Chandler and East Second Streets, which is now owned and occupied by the Unitarians, was completed in 1833 by the Methodists and is the oldest church building now standing in Jamestown.

The James Prendergast Academy, the first building used for school purposes here, was built in 1815 by Judge Prendergast on the west side of Main Street, near Fifth. Portions of this building now form part of the framework of the English Lutheran Church parsonage. The first building erected for Academic High School was the Jamestown Academy which was built in 1836-37 on the southeast corner of Fourth and Spring Streets. This building was moved and remodeled several times and was finally torn down in 1912.

The oldest school building now in use here is the central or main part of the system of schools on East Second Street and is used as a grammar school. This was for many years known as "The Institute Building" and later as "The Building." It was dedicated in 1867.

Hardly another building in all Jamestown is more strikingly picturesque in its general

appearance and surroundings than the little old East Jamestown House at the intersection of East Second and Buffalo Streets. It used to be known as the Dexterville House or Inn and is the oldest hostelry in town.

Oldest Streets in City

1. Allen Street—named for Gen. Horatio Allen.
2. Baker Street—named for Henry Baker.
3. Barrett Street—named for Samuel Barrett.
4. Barrows Street—named for Barrows' family.
5. Broadhead Avenue—named for William Broadhead.
6. Brooklyn Square—once called "The Flats."
7. Chandler Street—named for Woodley Chandler.
8. Crosby—now Liberty Street—named for Samuel Crosby.
9. Cross Street—connected Second and Chandler Streets.
10. English Street—so called because so many English families lived on it.
11. Fifth Street.
12. First Street.
13. Foote Avenue—once called Quaker Street—named for Judge Foote.

14. Forest Avenue—so called because so thickly forested—once called Busti Street.
15. Fourth Street.
16. Hazzard Street—named for Hazzard family.
17. Lake View Avenue—once called Henry Street.
18. Marvin Street—named for Hon. Richard Marvin, now Washington Street, once called Swamp Road.
19. Newland Avenue—named for Robert Newland.
20. North Main Street—once called Plank Road.
21. Pine Street—so called, probably, from the number of pines on it.
22. Prendergast Avenue—named for Prendergast family—once called James Street.
23. Second Street.
24. Sixth Street.
25. Spring Street—so called because there was once a spring on it.
26. Steele Street—named for the Steele family.
27. Warren Street—once called Warren Road.
28. West Seventh Street—above North Main Street—once called Africa Street

- on account of the large number of negroes living there before the war.
29. Willard Street—named for Hermis Willard.
 30. Winsor Street—named for Samuel Winsor, formerly called Distillery Street, because of a distillery upon it.
-

Noted Trees

The Last Pine Tree.

THE pine tree, which is the sole survivor of the forest which once stood where the city of Jamestown now stretches out, is located in front of the home of Silas Blanchard at No. 615 Winsor Street. The tree is the property of Mr. Blanchard, an old resident of Jamestown, who has known this tree for over fifty years. Because of his kindly feeling for it as a relic of the past, the tree still stands. The members of the Park Commission, having interested themselves in it, it may be possible to save it for some time to come.

The Beech.

A beech tree, the sole survivor of the Beech forest, is located in front of the home of Thomas J. Pierce, on the corner of Lincoln and East Seventh Streets. Many people agree

that this is the most beautiful tree in the city because of its size and shape. It is about sixty-five to seventy-five feet in height and has limbs forty feet long. The trunk measures nine feet in circumference. The "old Beech tree" is thought to be past its prime but is still growing.

The Willow.

In the early days of Jamestown, one of the citizens most actively interested in the progress and development of the settlement was Elial T. Foote. He was owner of farm land on East Second Street, where now the Grammar and High Schools are located. It is related that once upon returning from a horseback ride, Judge Foote carelessly thrust into the earth the willow branch that he had been using as a whip, and that the ground, being moist from heavy rains, the quick growing willow took root and in time grew into a tree. It is a beloved land mark and from year to year much has been done to improve it. About two years ago, nearly one hundred dollars was spent upon it and the tree has now many tons of concrete in it.

Industries of Jamestown

JAMESTOWN is a furniture city, and the genesis of its furniture industry is, without question its original lumber industry. The pine tree on Winsor Street and the beech tree on the corner of Lincoln and Seventh Streets are links which connect the present and the past; for these trees are survivors of the forest which made the lumber industry of this district so profitable. Oak, chestnut, maple and beech, with here and there groves of hemlock clothed the hills and valleys of Chautauqua County. The land where Jamestown now is built, and the country, lying south and east of this city, extending east into Cattaraugus County and south by long distances into Pennsylvania, was covered with pine. It was pine of the noblest kind, and the most wonderful dimensions. The forest was unbroken by any other tree growth except in a few scattered places.

Under forest conditions, the trees grew to immense heights. The survival of the fittest left only the fairest, the straightest, and the largest trees, alive. The branches, densely interlocked in the upper levels of the forest growth, shut out the light of day, and a dense gloom pervaded the ground levels, stifling all

other vegetation. Only a carpet of needles covered the rich warm soil, from which this growth had its birth.

It was the white pine of the finest quality; even in the earliest days of abundance of every kind of timber, it was famed for its size and value, and attracted lumbermen from far and wide. It was, of itself, the reason for the early opening of this section to settlement.

A few clearings made for the farms of the first settlers, sent a few of the earlier cut trees to the ash heap; but lumbering operations followed early and with such vigor that, for example, on Frew run, now but a rivulet, at one period there stood eleven large mills within a distance, upstream, of four miles. Each mill cut hundreds of thousands of feet a year of this beautiful pine into timbers, planks, boards and shingles. This destruction of the pine and beech forests went on, until to-day, only two trees are left to remind us of the past.

No one, of the present generation, can conceive the magnitude of the task of clearing the land of its original forests. The number of mills and the number of men engaged in clearing and logging in the mills themselves, in the transportation of the lumber to market, the great rafting operations of the last century,

are not thought of to-day. But, out of these operations and from the skilled workers in the rougher work in the original saw milling industry, came the money and the skill which made the furniture industry possible and profitable in Jamestown.

The fortunes of the Prendergasts, the Giffords, the Allens, the Fentons, the Griswolds, the Warners, the Marvins, the Rosses, the Halls, the Wilsons and the Sextons were accumulated in the earlier part of the last century through the lumber industry.

Coming down the shores of Chautauqua Lake and the outlet, the Prendergasts noticed the great pine forests and good water power of this district and thought it a good place to settle. So they moved to what is now the foot of Main Street, on the Chadakoin.

The first mill was that of Thomas Kennedy in 1805. The first boards he manufactured were rafted down the Connewango and the Allegheny, the Ohio and the Mississippi and sold in New Orleans. The men who rafted them down came back by boat to Philadelphia and from there walked home.

The water power of Chautauqua Lake was first utilized by Edward Work who built a mill where Falconer now stands. The first product of this mill was two-inch planks.

which were made into flat-bottom scows used in transporting salt from Mayville to Pittsburg.

Lumbering continued to be the leading industry of the south and south-eastern part of the county until well towards the days of the Civil War. The clear pine lumber of those days is now occasionally found in the frames or timbers of some old buildings; but nothing like it is to be found in any lumber market of to-day. The rafting of the sawed lumber to Cincinnati or even to New Orleans, was an industry in itself.

From this rough lumbering developed the shingle mill, and then the sash door and blind factories, rough furniture making and the fine furniture making of to-day. The introduction of the railroad as a means of transportation did away with the rafting and marked the beginning of the end of lumbering.

Chronological Account

The Industries of Jamestown—Past and Present.

1815. Simmons and Blanchard were operating a wool carding machine.

1815. Chautauqua Manufacturing Company organized for cotton cloth. Incorpora-

tors: James and Jediah Prendergast, Samuel Sinclair, Jacob Houghton, Solomon Jones, Ebenezer Cheney, Nathan Cass, David Boyd, John Thompson.

1815. Royal Keyes started cabinetmaking in his shop on the west side of Main Street. He employed S. E. Colton, the first cabinetmaker in the village. In 1820 William Breed formed partnership with Royal Keyes and they built a factory. The firm changed hands many times but in 1881 it became the Breed Furniture Company at the same time removing to Jones and Gifford Avenue. In 1912 it changed name once more and is now known as the Eckman Furniture Company.

1816. Rufus Pier and Elmer Freeman bought and sold furs and made hats in 1816.

1816. Daniel Hazeltine built a cloth dressing mill and purchased Horace Blanchard's carding mill. In 1823 he added a weaving department and formed a partnership with Robert Falconer. The business increased and was eventually known as the Jamestown Woolen Mills. Later it was taken over by the Jamestown Worsted Mills.

1817. William Pier & Co. purchased the Burge tannery which existed until 1832.

1827. Manufacture of window sash by Benham, Seymour and Goodwin.

1827. Phineas Palmiter started a factory near the present site of Broadhead Mills, which manufactured wood and flag seat chairs. In 1838 the business was sold to Robert Cunningham who made cane seat chairs. In 1860 he closed the business because he could not compete with machine work.

1830. Varley Smith & Bro. made pails, tubs, etc., at the sash factory dam. Succeeded finally by Salisbury, Kibling & Co.

1836. Fuller and Crane established an axe factory in Jamestown. Proved a failure but in 1851 Charles Jeffords took charge and established a large business. Eventually the manufacture of axes in Jamestown was discontinued.

1871. Blackstone Manufacturing Company. Washing machines.

1873. Jamestown Worsted Mills. These mills were not only the first of the kind in this city but it is said they were the first to be established in the United States. Started in 1873 by William Broadhead, William Hall, and Joseph Turner. At the present time over 1,000 people are employed and many varieties of suitings and dress goods are manufactured.

1875. Martin Merz & Son, 202 Main Street. Blank books, loose leaf ledgers, supplies.

1875. The Broadhead Worsted Mills. William Broadhead, who founded a partnership with Messrs. Hall and Turner in the Jamestown Worsted Mills, retired soon after the starting of that firm and in 1875 built a mill of his own. At present these mills are run by his two sons under the name of the Broadhead Worsted Mills.

1876. Diamond Furniture Company, Taylor Street. Parlor and library tables.

1876. American Mfg. Concern, Falconer, N. Y. Advertising novelties, rulers, tool chests, office specialties, bee hives.

1880. Jamestown Cotton Mill. Cotton warps.

1880. Shearman Brothers Company, Shearman Place. Upholstered furniture.

1881. Wm. N. Gokey Shoe Company, East Sixth Street. Sporting and Athletic shoes.

1883. Bailey Table Company. Occupying the building originally built by Royal Reyes and William Breed. Tables, dining room suites.

1885. Cadwell Cabinet Company, 115 Foote Avenue. Extension tables.

1885. Jamestown Boiler Works. Boilers, stills and tanks.

1885. Nelson Bros., 231-237 Prospect Street.

1887. Patrick Maher, 20 Taylor Street. Machine repair and job work.

1887. Watson Manufacturing Company. Metal insect screens.

1888. Fenton Metalic Company. Original stockholders: Reuben Earl Fenton, Alexis Crane, J. W. Hine, Fred E. Hatch, Frank E. Gifford, Robert N. Marvin, Albert Gilbert, Arthur C. Wade. Beginning of manufacture of metal furniture in Jamestown. The firm became a part of the Art Metal Construction Company in 1900.

1888. Empire Worsted Mills. Worsted dress goods and suitings.

1892. Jamestown Oil Company, 34 Institute Street. Gasoline, naphtha, burning oil, lubricating oil, grease and soap.

1892. Chautauqua Worsted Mills, Jamestown, N. Y. Worsted yarn.

1895. Munson and Johnson, 710-714 East Second Street. Wood mantles.

1897. Hanson Electric Company, Arcade Building, Main Street. Electric contractors and supplies.

1900. Falconer Mirror Company, Jamestown, N. Y. Factory, Falconer, N. Y.

1900. Weber-Knapp Company. Furniture, hardware.

1900. The F. M. Curtis Company, corner

Scott and Cheney Streets. Bed room furniture.

1900. Art Metal Construction Company. Consolidation of Fenton Metallic Company and four companies from other cities. Arthur C. Wade was instrumental in establishing the location here. This company is first in quality and first in quantity in this country for its manufacture of metal furniture and sends its products to all parts of the world.

1900. Philo Burt Mfg. Co. Spinal appliances.

1901. Salisbury Wheel & Manufacturing Company. Auto wheels, axles, propeller shafts.

1902. Lynndon Mirror Company, Falconer, N. Y. Mirrors.

1902. Chautauqua Towel Mills, Sprague and Steele Streets.

1903. W. Hjorth & Co., 28-30 Taylor Street. Pliers, wrenches, and hardware specialties.

1903. Straight Dry Plate Company. Dry and ferrotype plates and post cards.

1903. Martin and Johnson, 204 Main St. Custom shirts, pajamas, collars and cuffs.

1904. Jamestown Iron Works Co., 11 Shearman Place. Founders and machinists.

1904. Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company.

Manufacturers of metal doors, windows, interior trimmings and mouldings.

1904. Globe Cabinet Company, Blackstone Avenue. Veneered desks, table and counter tops.

1905. National Furniture Company. Tables for every room but the kitchen.

1905. Jamestown Electric Company, 109 East Third Street. Electric and gas supplies.

1905. Alliance Furniture Company, 609-615 Allen Street. Dining room furniture.

1906. Weborg Bros. Spring Bed Co., 581 Willard Street. Bed springs.

1906. Jamestown Window Screen Company, Jones and Gifford Avenue. Metal and wood frames, window and door screens.

1907. American Carving Company, 200 Crescent Street. Carvings and furniture novelties.

1907. J. P. Danielson & Co., 583 Allen Street. Pliers.

1908. "F. J. Underwood," 20 Briggs Street. Factory and mill supplies.

1908. Superior Furniture Company, Jones and Gifford Avenue. Extension tables.

1909. Crown Metal Construction Company. Metal furnishings.

1909. Pearl City Paint & Glass Company, 15 Main Street.

1909. Jamestown Art Brass Company, 304 Winsor Street. Electric and gas fixtures.

1909. Lucas Machine Company, 34 Taylor Street. Woodworking machinery.

1911. Jamestown Carving & Manufacturing Company, 100 Steele Street. Pedestals, tabourettes, parlor and library tables.

1911. Supreme Furniture Manufacturing Company, Falconer, N. Y. Dressers and chiffoniers.

1911. Jamestown Wood Finishing Company, Blackstone and Driving Park Avenue. Stains and varnishes.

1911. E. L. Carpenter & Co., 217½ Washington Street. Electrical contractors.

1911. Jamestown Metal Furniture Company became part of Art Metal Construction Company, known as Plant No. 2.

1912. Eckman Furniture Company, 129 Jones and Gifford Avenue. Library and dining room furniture. Originally the Breed Furniture Company.

1912. C. W. Herrick Manufacturing Company, located at Falconer, N. Y. Piano cases.

1912. James Simpson & Co., Falconer, N. Y. Worsted yarns.

1912. Linquest Electric Company, 305 East Second Street. Electric engineering, contracting and supplies.

—— Interior Metal Manufacturing Company. Main plant located at 65-85 River Street.

1898. Maddox Table Company, 101-125 Harrison Street. Library, office and parlor tables.

—— Himebaugh Brothers. Dining room furniture.

—— Jamestown Cabinet Company. Tables, dining room suits.

William Broadhead

IN connection with the industrial development of Jamestown it seems fitting and proper to devote some space to a more detailed account of the life of one of our most prominent manufacturers; for as has been said, "Successful manufacturers are public benefactors and merit the gratitude and praise of their countrymen. The citizens of Jamestown have great reason to congratulate themselves that circumstances early brought Mr. Broadhead to become identified with the place."

William Broadhead was born in Thornton, Yorkshire, England, February 17, 1819. When but a lad he was apprenticed for a year to learn the trade of a weaver, and then began

working in the smithy with his father and continued with him until he became of age. Believing that the prospects for an honest industrious young man were better in this country than England, he emigrated to America in January, 1843, going first to Busti, where his uncle, the Rev. John Broadhead, was living. Seeing that Jamestown offered a more favorable opening for a good mechanic, he sought employment here and found it in the shop of Safford Eddy. But Mr. Broadhead was too ambitious to remain long a day laborer. He soon formed a partnership with Adam B. Cobb, whose daughter, Lucy, he had married in 1845. The firm of Cobb and Broadhead, scythe snath manufacturers, continued nine years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Cobb continuing to make scythes and snaths and Mr. Broadhead, purchasing an axe factory began to manufacture axes and forks.

When his eldest son, Sheldon B., was about twenty years old, Mr. Broadhead opened a clothing store, taking this son into partnership with him. A few years later he gave his younger son, Almet N., an interest. Under the firm name of William Broadhead & Sons, their business increased rapidly, until they soon had the largest tailoring establishment in the county.

In 1872, Mr. Broadhead, accompanied by his wife and eldest daughter visited his native place, to find the little village developed into a thriving manufacturing town. His early interest, awakened, when as a boy he worked at the hand-loom, was rekindled by the signs of prosperity and success due to these mills, and he returned to Jamestown thoroughly impressed with the feasibility of establishing a mill for the manufacture of dress goods. While he had by industry, economical habits (never having used tobacco in any form, and being most temperate in all things) close attention to business and successful investments in real estate acquired considerable property, he felt that so large an undertaking required more capital than he could command, and so he proceeded to interest some of his moneyed townsmen in his project, and the result was the formation of the firm of Hall, Broadhead & Turner; Mr. Hall to assist Mr. Broadhead in furnishing the money. The alpaca mill erected by the firm continued for one year and a half to be owned by them, when Mr. Broadhead retired. A short time afterwards he built a mill for the manufacture of similar cloths, having for partners, his two sons. When the mill was fully established, William Broadhead and sons turned their attention, for the time, to the

manufacture of ladies' dress goods. The products from this mill reach nearly every section of the union. As Mr. Broadhead foresaw, these mills have contributed immeasurably to the growth and prosperity of the city. Much of the rapid increase in population is due to the continued demand for skilled workmen. The good wages and steady work have attracted hither family after family of intelligent and industrious English people who have proved themselves acceptable citizens. Mr. Broadhead and sons carried on the business in different lines until the death of Mr. Broadhead, the father, from which time the sons have continued the same business.

Mr. Broadhead's death occurred in May, 1910. To the end he was the same cheerful, quiet and unobtrusive gentleman.

The Growth and Development of the Schools

WHILE struggling for material prosperity, the founders and early settlers did not neglect to provide means for spiritual and mental development. Mr. Prendergast was a firm believer in the advantages of a good education and did all he could to aid in establishing and maintaining schools,

even paying the salaries of the teachers for a time from his own pocket.

I. The first school taught in Jamestown was in the fall and winter of 1814-15. The school room was the north room of the Blower's House. The schoolmaster was Rev. Amasa West. He was educated at Williams College and was the first clergyman who resided here. There were seven regular pupils, among whom were Alexander T. Prendergast, William, Seneca, and Rebecca Fenton.

II. The second school taught in the little village was by Abner Hazeltine, another graduate from Williams College. This school was called Prendergast Academy. The books used were a Murray's grammar, Murray's English reader and Milton's Paradise Lost. Each pupil was requested to bring a tallow candle. In 1830 the name was changed to the Jamestown Academy. Mr. Hazeltine was succeeded in 1819 by Mr. Flack who was an excellent teacher of writing and grammar. This was the first school in which James Prendergast did not pay every cent of the teacher's salary and he paid three-fourths of this.

Austin Nelson was another of the early schoolmasters. He taught in 1820 and was a graduate of Hamilton College.

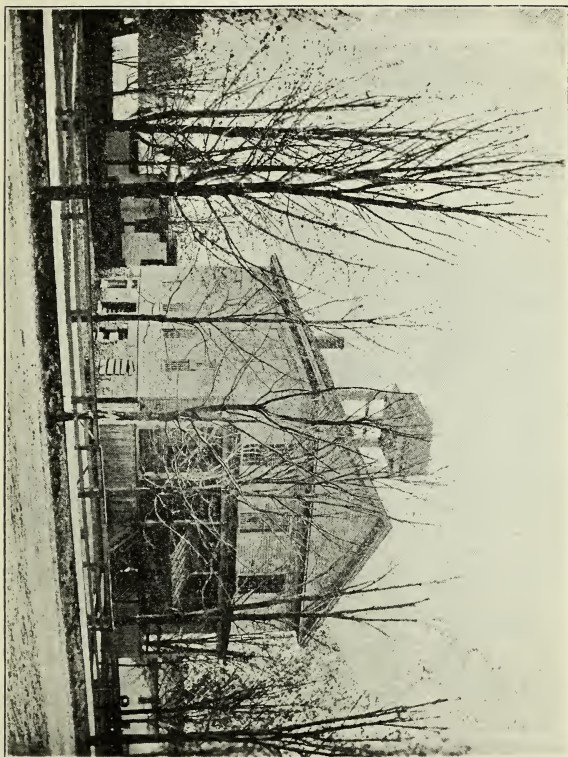
III. In the fall and winter of 1821, when Thomas Walkup was master of the Academy, an anti-Prendergast faction was formed and a school built on Pine Street. Sheldon B. Broadhead's home now occupies the site of this school house.

IV. In 1825 Rev. Phillip Smith, a Baptist clergyman, opened a select school, which was the last of the series included under the name of Prendergast.

V. Following Rev. Smith was Miss Rebecca Hayward who opened a school over the shop of a tinker named Tew.

VI. The next principal of Prendergast Academy was John Foster Allen, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont. He was succeeded by James Boutelle who remained until 1835. During the first three years of the Prendergast Academy the following were fitted for college: George T. Stoneman, afterward Major-General and Governor of California; Glenni Scofield, Judge of the Court of Claims in 1887, at Washington, D. C.; Benjamin W. Whicher, whose wife was known to literature as Widow Bedott; Daniel Whicher, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Western Virginia.

The Jamestown Academy was incorporated April 16, 1836. In 1839 the Academy was



JAMESTOWN ACADEMY

The following is a program of exercises given at the annual exhibition, Wednesday evening, April 10, 1844:

Prayer.

Address—Salutatory	-	-	Jonathan L. Jenkins
Selected—Claims of Greece	-	-	George Hazeltine
Oration—Our Country	-	-	James M. Davis
Oration—Rome	-	-	Henry M. Hazeltine
Oration—The Fathers of the Revolution	-	-	David Bolles
Oration—True Greatness	-	-	William H. Lowry

Oration—Aaron Burr	-	-	-	Flint Blanchard
Oration—Inventions	-	-	-	James D. Hutchinson
Oration—English Slavery	-	-	-	Samuel Wood
Oration—Geology	-	-	-	Daniel H. Palmer

The Farewell	-	-	-	-	Six Young Ladies
Compositions	-	-	-	-	- Young Ladies

Colloquy - - - - - Young Ladies

Oration—History	-	-	-	Dewitt C. Breed
Oration—The Hero of Lake Erie	-			George D. Rogers
Oration—American Ruins	-			Francis W. Palmer
Oration—Change	-	-	-	Ephriam Cowan
Oration—The Pat-Riot War	-	-	-	Henry Brown

Colloquy - - - - -
Thomas Smith, Peter Crusty, Sir Terence O'Hara

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Oration—The Infidel and Christian Philosopher	Phineas C. Gilberts
Oration—Education Necessary in all Pursuits	Charles C. Foote
Oration—Degeneracy	George G. Blanchard
Oration—Innovation	Davis H. Wait
Oration—Intellect with the Valedictory	Theodore Brown

BENEDICTION.

On August 28, 1863, the Pier property was purchased on which to erect suitable buildings for conducting school. This land consisted of ten acres between Second Street and the outlet. Seventy thousand dollars was paid for the structure. It was largely through the influence of Calista S. Jones that the change was made for a more perfect organization.

In 1865 Samuel G. Love became principal of the Jamestown school.

The trustees of the Academy had steadily refused to surrender the control of the institution under their care. However, at a meeting held August 15, 1865, they adopted a resolution making a proposition to the Board of Education of the Union School of Ellicott to unite in procuring an act by which the academic scholars in that school might be instructed in the academy on terms mutually agreed upon. On January 27, 1866, the board of trustees passed a resolution transferring the Jamestown academy prop-

erty to the Board of Education of Union Free School No. 1 of the Town of Ellicott whenever it should be accepted by vote of the district. On March 23 the proposition was accepted and the Academy thereafter was known as the Academic Department of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute. The public school system of Jamestown is therefore a result of the merging of two distinct systems. In 1887 the Union Free School District No. 1 of the Town of Ellicott became the Union Free School District of the City of Jamestown and its boundaries were made coterminous with boundaries of the city. At this time also the title Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute was changed to Jamestown City Public Schools and the Academic Department became Jamestown City High School. The name Institute building was changed to High School Building; Grammar Department, to Grammar School; Branch School No. 1 to District 1, etc. Later the word city was dropped in the ordinary designation and we have now Jamestown High School.

Up to the present time there have been only two superintendents, Samuel G. Love and Rovillus R. Rogers; and six principals of the

high school. The first was Samuel H. Albro for many years connected with the state educational department. Next came in succession A. Frank Jenks, W. H. Truesdale,, R. R. Rogers, Francis S. Thorpe, A. W. Taylor and lastly Milton J. Fletcher, the present principal.

The school system today comprises a high school building, two grammar schools and eleven district schools. Within the last twenty-five years many innovations have taken place. Free text books have been introduced, the kindergarten has long since passed the experimental stage and a night school has been in successful operation for seven years.

The Night School.

Near the close of the school year of 1905, upon the recommendation of Superintendent Rogers a resolution was adopted and the sum of \$1,000 voted for the establishment of a night school. This money was appropriated at the school meeting without opposition.

It was decided to announce a term of ten weeks to begin in October, and to offer instruction in English for foreigners, and in arithmetic, bookkeeping, manual training and such other elementary and high school subjects as might be desired by a sufficient number. A registration fee of two dollars was re-

quired as a pledge of attendance and as security for books loaned; one dollar to be returned at the end of the term for satisfactory attendance and one dollar for the return of books in a good condition.

The registration for the first term greatly exceeded expectations, numbering 660. Additional books were needed, more teachers required and more rooms had to be equipped for artificial lighting. Because of these extra requirements, the appropriation was exhausted with the first term and it became necessary to demand a small tuition fee of those who wished to continue a second term. The registration for the second term was much smaller; 272 paid tuition and entered upon the second term, many of them buying their own books.

During this year the registration in the night school has been 996, a most gratifying increase. This increase in registration is itself a plain indication that the night school is meeting a real need of the people and that they are aware of the benefits to be derived from attending. No expenditure of school money brings larger returns than the small sums annually appropriated for the night school. It affords the readiest means of assimilating the adult alien population among us, and the eagerness with which such numbers of them seek

the opportunity promises well for the coming citizenship. In connection with other instruction something has been done to acquaint these people with the history of our country and the nature and working of our government.

Prominent Educators

In connection with the development of the schools two persons of the past generation are entitled to especial mention.

Samuel Gurley Love.

For many years, the central figure in the educational progress of Jamestown, to whom was due much of the credit for the early development of the present school system, was Samuel Gurley Love.

Mr. Love was born at Barre, Orleans County, N. Y., May 30, 1821. There he received his early education, later entering Hamilton College, from which he graduated in 1841. He then studied law, but failing health compelled him to abandon the idea of entering that profession, and he became a teacher.

Thenceforth, nearly all his life was engaged in educational work. For a number of years

he taught in the public schools of Buffalo. When the Randolph Academy, later known as Chamberlain Institute, was established, he was chosen its first president. Finally, in 1865, he came to Jamestown as the first superintendent of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute, continuing without intermission in that post of honor and usefulness for twenty-five years. In 1890 he resigned his position as superintendent to accept the less arduous, yet congenial position of librarian of the James Prendergast Free Library, in which office he continued until his death.

In connection with his educational labors, Superintendent Love was an originator. Not disdaining old and tried methods, he constantly sought something better. He was a pioneer in educational discoveries. Not only did he introduce physical culture and vocal music into the schools, but he conceived the plan of educating mind and hand in unison, and the "industrial education" of the Jamestown Schools was the result. It was discussed in all parts of the United States and was adopted in many schools. Mr. Love finally embodied his ideas on this subject in a volume, entitled "Industrial Education." Had he accomplished nothing else, the successful issue of his

thought and labor in establishing industrial education would entitle him to lasting fame and gratitude.

But he did achieve much besides this new departure. His entire work as superintendent was marked by unusual originality of thought and by exceptional executive ability. He was fertile in ideas, courageous in execution, firm and wise in administration, stimulating in both precept and example, and loyal to those with whom he was connected in his life work.

Mr. Love was held in the highest esteem by the educators of both county and state, and was frequently voted by them into offices of honor and responsibility, among which was the presidency of the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science. He was justly regarded as one of the leading and most successful school superintendents of the Empire State.

Samuel Gurley Love, "the life-long friend, the faithful counsellor, the honored citizen, the beloved schoolmaster," died November 12, 1893. It was altogether fitting to place a tablet to his memory in the corridors of the High School, as a testimonial of the value of his services and the worth of his character,

and to keep alive his memory as long as children remain to be educated in our city.

Calista Jones.

Calista S. Jones, daughter of Ellick and Louisa (Walkup) Jones, was born in Ellicott, May 25, 1823. Her education was acquired, for the most part, at private schools. She chose the profession of teaching as her vocation, and she commenced her life-work in Chautauqua County in 1841. With the exception of the fall and winter of 1858-9, she taught in Jamestown or its vicinity. She was faithful, persistent and energetic and always kept in touch with educational advancement by study and reading. She might be called the pioneer suffragette of Chautauqua; the following incident tells why: "She was the first woman to receive \$1.00 a day for school work in Jamestown. In one of the districts of the village, one of the opposite sex failed in his management of the school and the trustees dismissed him and called upon Miss Jones to take his place. She answered, 'Yes, if you pay me the same wages you paid the man.' They demurred and made it clear that it was not the proper thing to pay a woman as much for the same work as a man was paid. 'Very well', she said, 'I do not take the school.' She got

the position on her own terms." Miss Jones was the first woman to vote in the city of Jamestown.

The establishment of the Jamestown union school was due to her efforts more than to any other person's. Miss Jones was also the one who suggested to Professor Love that sewing, etc., be taught in connection with the other studies. Professor Love acted upon this idea and developed it.

For more than fifty years, Miss Jones continued her teaching. In 1894, she was appointed librarian of the High School Library. She served in this capacity until she died. Her death occurred in 1900.

Parochial Schools.

Besides the public school system of the city, there have been several parochial schools started in connection with various churches.

The most important of these schools is the Roman Catholic, first organized in 1888. It was situated at the corner of Fulton and Fifth Streets. The teachers were four in number. In 1905, a handsome school building was erected at the corner of Washington and Fifth Streets. The teachers now number seven. The school consists of eight grades which prepare for a high school course.

In 1911, an Italian parochial school was organized in connection with St. James' Italian Church of this city.

Almost all of the Swedish churches conduct schools during the summer months in order that the children may understand the language of their forefathers, which is the language employed in the church services. The First Lutheran Church was the first to hold the summer school; later schools have been held in connection with the Mission, the Zion, the Methodist and the Emmanuel churches.

Jamestown Churches

1816. First formal church organization in Jamestown was formed when Rev. John Spencer, a missionary from Connecticut came. This was the Congregational Church.

1821. Congregational Church incorporated.

1823. A Methodist class, which formed at Worksburg in 1814, and finally organized into a church, moved to Jamestown. This was the beginning of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

1828. A church building (Congregational) was erected at the corner of Main and Fifth Streets.

1826. First Baptist Church organized.

1833. The first church edifice of the First Baptist Church was built. Their present building of Warsaw blue stone, one of the finest in the city, is situated on the corner of Fourth and Church Streets. Rev. Dr. George Caleb Moor, pastor.

1833. Completion of the First Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, which was erected at the junction of Second and Chandler Streets. The First M. E. Church of today is a fine brick structure situated on the corner of Second and Third Streets. Rev. Dr. Horace G. Ogden, pastor.

1834. First Presbyterian Church organized by Rev. E. J. Gillett.

1834. St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church organized.

1837. The First Presbyterian Church edifice built on the corner of West Third and Cherry Streets. The present church, located at the same place, is a large brick structure. Rev. Charles T. Shaw, pastor.

1852. Swedish M. E. Church formed. This church now occupies a substantial brick structure on the corner of Chandler Street and Foote Avenue. Rev. Eric P. Swan, pastor.

1856. The first church building of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church conse-

crated. This was located at the corner of Main and Fourth Streets. The present beautiful church, situated on the same site, was the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, as a memorial to her daughter, Catherine. Rev. Laird W. Snell, pastor.

1857. First Swedish Lutheran Church organized.

1869. First Congregational Church built on East Third Street. The present structure is a splendid edifice of brick located on East Third Street. Rev. Dr. C. H. Small, pastor.

1874. S. S. Peter and Paul (Roman Catholic) parish formed under the care of Rev. Richard Coyle. For a number of years previous to this Jamestown was part of a large parish embracing several towns served by one church official.

1874. Free Methodist Church incorporated.

1877. English Lutheran Church organized by Rev. S. G. Weiskotten. Their present house of worship is of brick and is situated on West Fourth Street. Rev. George W. Critchlow, pastor.

1879. Swedish Evangelical Mission Church organized. This church has a splendid brick building erected on Chandler Street. Rev. A. T. Frykman, pastor.

1882. A. M. E. Zion Church organized as a Union Church. It subsequently placed itself under the care of the A. M. E. conference. Its church is a frame structure located on Spring Street. Rev. H. P. Whitehead, pastor.

1884. Free Methodist Church building erected on the corner of Lincoln and East Seventh Streets. The present church is a well appointed structure of brick, located on the original site. It has no regular pastor at present.

1884. Swedish Baptist Church organized.

1885. Independent Congregational Church organized by Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend. This was the real beginning of the First Unitarian Church. Its church property at the junction of East Second and Chandler Streets was purchased from the First M. E. Church. It was completely remodeled and refurnished.

1887. Swedish Immanuel Lutheran Church formed from members who withdrew from the First Lutheran Church. This church has a splendid brick structure erected on East Second Street. Rev. Felix V. Hanson, pastor.

1888. Present Pilgrim Memorial Church erected.

1889. Rooms were opened by the Chris-

tian Scientists; also reading rooms under the auspices of the Dispensary. Sabbath services were immediately started.

1891. Application was made to the state for charter for Church of Christ (Scientist). Upon receipt of charter a meeting was called for formal organization. The church extended unanimous call to Mrs. Rose E. Kent to become pastor. She accepted.

1892. (Approximately). Brooklyn Heights M. E. Church organized. The present, a frame structure, was repaired and enlarged about seven years ago. It is located on the corner of Sprague and Palmer Streets. Rev. A. J. Patterson, pastor.

1892. Construction of First Swedish Lutheran Church begun. This beautiful stone church is situated on Chandler Street. Rev. Julius Lincoln, pastor.

1893. Church of Christ (Scientists) erected. It is a handsome church building, located on the corner of East Fourth Street and Prendergast Avenue. Frank S. Vernon, first reader. Mrs. Jeanette B. Cadwell, second reader.

1894. SS. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church erected. It is an imposing edifice of stone, situated on the corner of West Sixth and Cherry Streets. Rev. Dean Richard

Coyle, pastor. Rev. J. B. Howley, assistant.

1894. Swedish Christian Zion Church organized from members who withdrew from the Mission Church. They have a fine brick edifice on College Street. Rev. David G. Brunstrom, pastor.

1898. Independent Congregational Church received into the Unitarian fellowship. The first Unitarian Church is located at the junction of East Second and Chandler Streets. Rev. Walter A. Taylor, pastor.

1900. Buffalo Street M. E. Church organized.

1903. Calvary Baptist Church organized. The present church is a frame structure located on the corner of Fairmount and Livingston Avenue. Rev. E. H. Conrad, pastor.

1903. Grace United Brethren Church organized. The present church, recently erected, is a fine brick edifice located on North Main Street. Rev. Oliver E. Williams, pastor.

1905. Buffalo Street M. E. Church dedicated. It is a handsome structure of concrete tile, situated on the corner of Falconer and Buffalo Streets. Rev. J. M. Crouch, pastor.

1906. Swedish Baptist Church built. It is a fine brick edifice located on Chandler Street. Rev. C. A. Aldeen, pastor.

1907. Pilgrim Memorial Church organized. The church is situated on the corner of Forest and McKinley Avenues. It is a frame structure but is erected on a large lot which stands in readiness for a future church.

1910. St. James Roman Catholic Church formed. It is a frame structure located on Institute Street. Rev. James Carra, pastor. Rev. Louis Robotti, assistant.

—— The Seventh Day Adventist have a church on Cherry Street.

Other Benevolent Organizations

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Chautauqua County can truly claim the first movement toward the present organization known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In December, 1873, in the Town of Fredonia, a band of earnest Christian women started out on what has since been known as the "First Crusade"; and two days later, this work was also begun by the women of Jamestown. This was the nucleus of what has since become a world-wide organization, commonly known as the "White Ribbon Host," pledged to work for the protection of the Home against the evils of the liquor traffic. This or-

ganization has been instrumental in securing many needed laws, such as the Curfew, the Anti-gambling, and Anti-cigarette laws, and has also secured the appointment of police matrons, scientific temperance instruction, and the abolition of the use of liquor on several of the large railroads.

On Memorial Day, 1913, there will be placed in the Hall of Fame in New York City, a tablet to the memory of the late national leader of this organization, Francis E. Willard, as one worthy of a place among the immortal great.

The Young Men's Christian Association.

The Young Men's Christian Association, an organization for the up-building of young men and boys through its physical, religious, industrial and social departments, was first started in Jamestown in February, 1884. From that time its growth has been rapid, until at present the total membership is approximately 1,000. The present splendid building, on the corner of Second Street and Prendergast Avenue, was completed in 1901. This building, with its club-like as well as home-like atmosphere, includes a fine gymnasium, swimming tank, reading rooms, bowling alleys, two

large game rooms, besides 62 dormitories, general offices, etc.

Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association in Jamestown was organized October 25, 1888. The purpose of this organization is the promotion of the spiritual, intellectual, social and physical welfare of young women. The first meetings were held in what was then the W. C. A. Chapel on Allen Street. This proving too small, in 1890 rooms were secured over the Pennsylvania Gas Company's office, and in 1897 still larger quarters in the Prendergast block on Main Street, where the work continued to grow and prosper. In 1908 the cornerstone of the present Y. W. C. A. Building was laid, and it was completed and occupied October 1, 1909. This building, which is located on the corner of Main and West Fourth Streets, contains commodious offices, parlor, rest rooms, lunch room, bowling alleys, gymnasium, various class rooms and a fine assembly hall. The property is valued at \$75,000. The membership at the close of the first year was 75; at present it is 930. Over 2700 young women have, at some time since its organization, been members of the Jamestown association.

The Woman's Christian Association Hospital.

In 1884, the organization known as the Woman's Christian Association was started in Jamestown, with Mrs. Josephus H. Clark as president. During the first year of its existence, the Association began the splendid work of organizing the W.C.A. Hospital, which was incorporated in 1885, and opened for the reception of patients July 9, 1887. At that time there was no similar institution within a radius of seventy miles, and not a graduated trained nurse resided in Jamestown. The first superintendent was a graduate of the Toronto Training School, Miss Christine McK. Hall, who continued in that office for twenty-three years. Under her administration, a training school for nurses was established in connection with the hospital in 1890. From small beginnings this institution has grown to its present large importance in the community, and until three years ago, was the only hospital in the city. Besides the main building, there are now, on the fine site at the corner of Allen Street and Foote Avenue, the Hutton-Cheney Memorial Cottage for private patients, a beautiful Maternity Pavilion, the gift of Mrs. Evelyn Newland Post, a Nurses' Cottage, and an excellent laundry, all well equipped for their special uses.

The Salvation Armies.

In the year 1887, the Salvation Army opened its work in Jamestown, its meetings then being held at the home of Mrs. Daniel Bishop. Later a hall was secured, and the organization developed rapidly, doing much good in the city. Soon the necessity arose for the division of this body into the English and the Swedish speaking corps.

The English Army now owns the building at 123 East Third Street, which is their local headquarters. At present the membership is 44, the commanding officers being Adjutant Belle Seaton and Captain Minnie Robinson.

The Swedish Corps was organized in 1892 under Captain Hulda Samuelson and Lieutenant Amanda Nelson. The membership has steadily increased, and now consists of 138 soldiers and several recruits. A building was bought on Harrison Street, which in 1903 was remodeled to suit the needs of the meetings. In 1912 it was torn down and a brick building erected. The present commanding officers are Captain and Mrs. K. G. Hellstrom with Captain Ellen Carlson assistant.

It is needless to state the good work which is being done by these organizations in their endeavor to rescue the youth of our city from

the evils and temptations which surround them, and we pay all due respect to this body of earnest workers for the good of humanity.

The Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home.

The Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home—named for the great Swedish King, who fell upon the battlefield at Lützen, 1632—is an institution designed to care for orphaned and destitute children. The buildings are located upon a commanding hill along East Second Street, near the eastern boundary line of the city. In 1884 the cornerstone was laid, the late Governor, Hon. R. E. Fenton, participating in the exercises. The Home was opened January 27, 1886. Since that time 271 children have been housed, the present number being 74. The value of the property is approximately \$55,000. The Home is sustained by the New York Conference of the Swedish Lutheran Church and by the contributions of friends benevolently inclined. Several citizens have bequeathed liberal amounts. The present efficient superintendent and matron are Mr. and Mrs. John L. Swensson.

The Agnes Home.

The Agnes Association was organized at a meeting called by Mrs. Charles M. Dow at her

home, in July, 1905, and was incorporated in August of the same year. The certificate of incorporation was signed by the following: Eleanor J. Dow, Agnes R. Whitney, Kate Cowles, Lucy W. Spaulding, Eudora K. Pardee, Lucia W. Tew, Jeanette F. Gilbert, Caroline Whitney Barrett, Phebe M. Ahrens, Alberta G. Dow. Following incorporation came the gift by Mrs. Agnes R. Whitney of the fine property at 6 Broadhead Avenue. At an expense of about \$3,000 the Agnes Home was made ready for the work to which it had been dedicated, and was formally opened in May, 1906, with Miss Alma E. Rees as matron. The purpose of the Association has been mainly to give to self-supporting girls, who have to leave their own homes, the protecting influence of a Christian home, and to furnish them with substantial board at a reasonable price. The Home also sustains one room for girls temporarily out of employment. At present 32 young women are accommodated at the Agnes Home, its capacity being tested to the utmost. This fact attests the success of the Association, due to the untiring efforts of its efficient organizers, members and matron.

The Warner Home for the Aged.

At the Board meeting of the Agnes Associa-

tion held in September, 1910, \$100 was offered by a friend to start a fund for an Old People's Home. This amount was soon increased to \$1,000, and on February 20, 1911, a special meeting of the Board was called to receive as a gift from Mrs. Lucius B. Warner, the Warner Homestead on Forest Avenue, upon condition that it be perpetually maintained as a home for old people, Mrs. Warner desiring this way to establish a permanent memorial to her late husband, Lucius B. Warner. The Association was given possession of the house early in May, and, necessary changes having been made, the Home was formally opened October 31, 1911. The following day the "Family" began moving in, and soon all the rooms were occupied. This large, well-appointed, modern home, with its commodious rooms, broad verandas, and spacious lawns, offers a secure Haven of Rest to the aged ones who are so fortunate as to obtain entrance to its hospitable doors.

The Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities and Free Employment Bureau, now occupying Room 19, City Hall, was organized in October, 1903. It is supported by membership fees and donations from the public, and is managed by an Execu-

tive Council of twenty-four members, meeting monthly, and sub-committees meeting weekly. The officers at present are as follows: President, Elliot C. Hall; First Vice President, Rev. W. A. Taylor; Second Vice President, Frank L. Jenks; General Secretary, Miss Mae L. Weller; Treasurer, Edward A. Peterson. The objects of the organization are: To be a center of communication between charitable agencies, churches and individuals doing for the needy; to foster co-operation between them in order to check duplication and indiscriminate aid; to procure aid for needy persons; to secure work for those capable of self-support; to repress mendicancy and imposture; and to promote the general welfare of the poor.

The Visiting Nurse's Association, Inc.

The organization known as the Visiting Nurse's Association was brought about at the instigation of Mrs. G. W. Critchlow, and was organized early in the year 1909. Work was begun March 1, 1909, under the following board of directors: Dr. E. M. Scofield, Mr. A. L. Trantum, Rev. J. T. Kerrin, Mrs. G. W. Critchlow, Mrs. J. Wells King, Mrs. C. L. Eckman and Mrs. E. V. Peckham, with Miss Grace Cooper as the first Visiting Nurse. The

object of the Association is to furnish trained attendance for those who are unable to pay the regular price of a hospital trained nurse. The funds to carry on this charitable enterprise are raised entirely by donations and subscriptions. At present Miss Selma Lincoln is acting as Visiting Nurse, and so arduous have been her duties for the past year that on January 1, 1913, it was found necessary to secure the services of a second trained nurse to assist her. During 1912 Miss Lincoln cared for 247 cases and made 2785 visits. These facts alone prove the value of this splendid work to the community.

The Press of Jamestown.

The "Jamestown Journal" was the pioneer newspaper of Jamestown. It was established in 1826 by Adolphus Fletcher. Though it has passed through various proprietorships and its name changed to Jamestown Evening Journal, its existence has been continuous. It has been progressive and is an up-to-date newspaper in every way, well deserving its great popularity. It is at present published by the Journal Printing Company.

The Chautauqua "Republican" was established in Jamestown in 1828 by Morgan Bates.

After five years, it was removed to Mayville where it was known as the "Republican Banner."

The "Genius of Liberty," a Universalist paper, was started in 1829 by Lewis Todd. It lasted about two years.

In 1847, an anti-slavery paper, the "Liberty Star," was published by Harvey H. Smith. Adolphus Fletcher purchased this paper, changing the name to the "Northern Citizen." In 1858, J. W. Fletcher became its proprietor, and this time it was known as the "Chautauqua Democrat." A. B. Fletcher became one of its proprietors in 1860, eventually becoming the sole owner. This paper published a daily in 1872. The daily was sold to the "Journal" in 1879, although the weekly continued until 1892. In this year the weekly was amalgamated with the "Journal."

Another paper, the "Jamestown Herald" was published in 1852 by Dr. Asaph Rhodes. In 1853, this paper was sold to J. B. Nessel who removed it to Ellington.

A short-lived paper, known as the "Constitution," was published in 1858 by J. Leslie Randolph. It was devoted to the interests of the "Know-Nothing" movement.

The "Chautauqua County Press," a Demo-

cratic paper, was established in 1867 by James T. Henry. This lived only a few years.

"Folkets Röst," the (People's Voice), the first Swedish newspaper was published in 1874. "Vårt Nya Hem," (Our New Home) became its name in 1884. In 1891, the paper was sold to "Vårt Land," (Our Land).

In 1879, a paper, called the "Jamestown Standard," was published by P. K. Shankland and E. A. Brooks. A daily was published during the campaign of 1882.

In 1880, John A. McCann began the publication of a Sunday paper called the "Leader." J. H. Monroe purchased it; but it did not last a great while.

Woodward and Blodget published the "Daily Messenger" in 1881. This paper had a short existence.

In 1884, the "Morning Dispatch," a daily, was established by J. L. White. It lasted but a short time.

Two short-lived agricultural papers were published: the "Weekly Grange" by D. H. Waite in 1875; and the "Countryside" by C. E. Bishop in 1880.

L. F. Camp and Guy H. Fuller were the establishers in June, 1884, of the "Sunday Sun." In May, 1886, they purchased the "Jamestown Standard" from P. K. Shankland; and then,

both a weekly and a Sunday paper, were published. Mr. Camp's interest in the papers was purchased by Mr. Fuller in 1891. Mr. Fuller sold out to George C. Van Dusen in 1894. The paper was discontinued while under the management of Mr. Van Dusen.

W. S. Crosby published the "Morning News," a daily, in October, 1885. B. S. Dean, who was the editor at the paper's establishment afterwards became its proprietor. Geo. S. Bright purchased an interest in 1888. The News Publishing Company became the proprietors in 1890, and the paper was discontinued in 1897.

"Every Saturday," a labor reform paper was established in 1887 by Lyman J. Woodward. P. K. Shankland purchased this paper in 1890, and it was issued in 1890 as the "Saturday Times," a Democratic paper.

In September, 1891, an independent paper, called "The All," published semi-weekly, was begun by M. G. Martin. In December of the same year, it was issued as a daily. In December, 1893, it was published by Bowen Bros., who also purchased the "Saturday Times" from P. K. Shankland, issuing it as a weekly in connection with their daily. George G. Brownell purchased the plant June 27, 1898. "The All" was re-christened on February 14,

1899, and was known as the "Daily Times." Mr. Brownell, at this time, began the publication of a tri-weekly. The papers were published until July 19, 1900, when they were discontinued.

Vaughn Bros. began the issue in 1894, of the "Sunday Telegram," which was discontinued in the fall of 1895.

In 1898, the "Jamestown Herald," a weekly Democratic paper, was put forth by Elmer E. Sprague. The same office, issued the "Union Advocate," devoted to the interest of labor in 1900.

A. B. Fletcher published an agricultural paper, called the "Country World," in October 1898.

The "Saturday Review," a literary paper, begun in November, 1899, by Howard Goldthwait, had a brief existence.

P. K. Shankland and G. H. Fuller published a trade paper in March, 1900; it was called the "Furniture Index," and was issued quarterly.

The "Tribune," a daily, was begun July 23, 1900, by W. W. Clark. It is no longer published.

The "Jamestown Morning Post" was established September 2, 1901, by the Post Publishing Company, which was composed of Cyrus E. Jones, Ralph C. Sheldon, Arthur C. Wade.

Robert K. Beach and Edward L. Allen. This paper has made great progress and is fully abreast of the times.

The publication of the "Jamestown Evening News" was begun October 18, 1910, by E. E. and C. J. Sprague. It is an enterprising newspaper and bids fair to achieve success.

Banking Institutions

It is an interesting fact to note and much to the credit of Jamestown bankers that since the organization of the first bank in 1831 there has never been a bank failure in this city.

The oldest of the banks is the National Chautauqua County Bank which was granted a charter on April 18, 1831.

The First National Bank was the second banking organization in Jamestown. It was chartered February 24, 1863.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was organized February 5, 1891.

A state banking institution with a savings department commenced operations January 15, 1894 with a capital of \$100,000. It was entitled The Union Trust Company and was the first of its kind in this city.

The Bank of Jamestown received its charter

May 1, 1903. Owing to its excellent board of directors it has prospered ever since.

The Swedish American National Bank is the latest of Jamestown's banking institutions. It was organized June 1, 1910, and till recently was located at 100 Main Street, but is now at 304 Main Street.

Bibliography

Historians of Chautauqua County.

Brown, Samuel A.

Sketch of the County published in The Journal.

Series of Lectures to Jamestown Students of the Academy on the Town of Ellicott.

Bugbee, L.

Pioneer Homes and Characteristics.

Edson, Obed.

History of Chautauqua County.

Glacial Period of Chautauqua Lake Region.

Annals of Chautauqua County.

Articles in The Chautauquan:

Old French Road—67: 115-136.

Chautauqua Lake in the Revolution—
63: 13-31.

Pioneers of Chautauqua Lake—59:
186-220.

Fish that gave us the name Chautauqua—
55: 186-214.

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Hazeltine, Gilbert.

History of the Town of Ellicott.

Johnson, Oscar W.

Early History of the Town of Pomfret.

Warren, Emory F.

Sketches of the History of Chautauqua
County.

Young, Andrew W. Foote, Eliah T.—Colla-
borator.

History of Chautauqua County.

Histories

Warren, Emory F.—Sketches of the History
of Chautauqua County—1846.

*J. P. F. L.

This is the oldest existing history of Chautauqua County. It deals with the period from 1800 to 1846. Mr. Warren was aided in collecting data by Abner Hazeltine, Henry C. Frisbee and Phineas Palmeter. The book contains (a) a description of the physical features, mineral resources, land titles and traces of ancient habitation of the county, (b) the

*J. P. F. L.—James Prendergast Free Library.

*H. S. L.—High School Library.

activities and development of the people and the industries of the county.

Young, Andrew.—History of Chautauqua County—1875. . . *J. P. F. L. H. S. L.

This history gives a comprehensive view of the history of Chautauqua County before and during settlement, and the events up to 1875. It contains biographies of most of the early residents.

Edson, Obed—History of Chautauqua County—1894. . . *J. P. F. L. H. S. L.

The most comprehensive of Chautauqua County, written by our foremost historian. The book contains an account of the pre-historic period of the county, including topography, climate, glacial period, early explorations, and aboriginal remains; the pioneer history, under which is included early settlements, county organization, and construction of the Erie Canal; and the Historic period, which includes the conditions and occupations of people, building of Erie Railroad, founding of Chautauqua Assembly Schools, brief sketch of Towns, and a biographical sketch of men and women prominent in history of Chautauqua County. A very large section deals with Jamestown, its pioneer growth, organizations and business; but it deals with the personal

recollections of early settlers less than does Young's History.

Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Chautauqua County, N. Y.—1891.

Contains biographies of famous men, with a historical sketch of the county by Hon. Obed Edson. Edited by Butler F. Dilley.

Illustrated History of Jamestown—1900.

*J. P. F. L.

Edited by Vernelle A. Hatch. Contains sketches and illustrations of Jamestown from its settlement to 1900; also articles on the pioneer period, the village period and the city period. Brief histories are given of the churches, schools, the bar, the press, public buildings, banks, and manufacturing enterprises. It contains also short biographies of Jamestown's prominent men.

Geneological and Family History of Western New York—1912.

Compiled by Wm. R. Cutter, A. M., in three volumes. A record of her people's achievements in the making of a commonwealth and the building of a nation.

Centennial History of Chautauqua County.—1904.

*J. P. F. L.

This book is a detailed story of one hundred years' development, written at the time of the centennial celebration at Westfield, June,

1902. There are two volumes made up of sketches by different writers. The main feature of the first volume is the history of the county from 1802 to 1902, by Obed Edson, and in the second volume is an account of each town, with a sketch of its principal men. These volumes are rich in poetry about Chautauqua, war songs, scenes in the county, photographs of the principal inhabitants, and contain the latest government map of the county.

The Foote Historical Collection of the James Prendergast Free Library.

Consists of twelve account books of the brothers, J. and M. Prendergast, dating from 1811 to 1828; and of forty-one bound volumes of old Chautauqua County newspapers published between 1817 and 1861. Some of the old newspapers included are: Jamestown Herald, Dunkirk Beacon, Mayville Sentinel, Fredonia Censor, Chautauqua Phoenix, Northern Light, Literary Enquirer and Jamestown Journal.

Hazeltine, Gilbert W.—History of Ellicott—
1887. *J. P. F. L. H. S. L.

Includes events between the founding of the town and the close of the nineteenth century. He gives an account of the naming of the town, describes the early industries, the

organization of the churches and the early navigation of Chautauqua Lake and gives sketches of the lives of the early citizens.

Taylor, H. C.—Biographical Sketch of James Dunn. J. P. F. L.

Contains a brief history of Portland: as to (a) settlement, (b) life and civilization.

Taylor, H. C.—The Old Portage Road. J. P. F. L.

This pamphlet gives an account of the early attempt of the French to establish a military post in Chautauqua County and a military portage from Lake Erie to Lake Chautauqua.

Industrial Advance of Jamestown and Environs—1890. J. P. F. L.

This pamphlet gives accounts of Jamestown's leading industries, and mercantile establishments, with sketches of their foundation, history and progress and notes on the character and extent of their operations.

Industrial Jamestown. J. P. F. L.

An article in the Industrial Magazine, March, 1907, written by Ernest Cawcroft, giving a description of the industrial and financial condition of Jamestown.

Smith, George B.—The Cicerone. J. P. F. L.

A complete guide to Lake Chautauqua and the adjacent places of interest.

American Library Association—Chautauqua
Conference—1898. J. P. F. L.

This pamphlet contains a description of Chautauqua in legend; also an account of the city of Jamestown, the Prendergast Library and the Public School Libraries.

Chautauqua County Agricultural Society,
Seme—Centennial Fair. J. P. F. L.

This pamphlet tells of the building of a log cabin for historic relics, by Samuel Winsor. It relates the events and speeches given at the opening day of the cabin.

Sherman, Daniel—The Six Nations—1885.

J. P. F. L.

An address delivered before the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science. It gives the history of the "Six Nations," of Indians from the time they began to sell their land to the whites, down to the present time. It tells of the asylums, schools and reservations founded for them.

Edson, Obed.—The Glacial Period of the
Chautauqua Lake Region. J. P. F. L.

Pamphlet giving nearly the same as found in chapters 2 and 3 of the History of Chautauqua County, by the same author.

H. Winchester—Chautauqua Lake a Thousand Years Ago and Now—1887. J. P. F. L.

This pamphlet is in the form of a poem. It

gives the description of the lake a thousand years ago and follows its changes year by year down to the present. Then it gives a prophecy for a thousand years to come.

——.—— Church History Pamphlets.

J. P. F. L.

Three pamphlets giving: (a) History of the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Ransom Harvey; (b) History of the First Presbyterian Church, by Flint Blanchard; (c) History of the First Congregational Church, by Abner Hazeltine. Each pamphlet contains also a list of members of the church and the name of the first pastor.

R. M. Warren—Chautauqua Sketches; Fair Point, and Sunday School Assembly—1878.

These sketches tell about the Sunday School Assembly at Fair Point, or the early Chautauqua Assembly.

Miniature History of Chautauqua County—1908.

J. P. F. L.

Published by the Chautauqua County Society of New York, designed for the use of the Society and giving a list of the members. The aim of the pamphlet is to encourage an interest in all that relates to the growth of the County and to preserve a brief record of some historical phases—professional, military and religious—in the western end of the state.

Industry—1907.

J. P. F. L.

A magazine of Commerce and Finance published in Pittsburg. It gives a detailed account of Jamestown's Industrial development.

Atlases

Atlas of Chautauqua County—1881.

J. P. F. L. and H. S. L.

This book contains (a) Histories of various towns; (b) Biographies of noted men; (c) Maps of cities, towns and villages; (d) Portraits of noted men in the county.

Atlas of Jamestown, New York—1888.

H. S. L. J. P. F. L.

This book contains a map of the city, wards and sections and certain business notices.

Committees

The following are committees for collecting material for this handbook:

Committee No. 1—Historic families and noted men and women, as subjects, members of committees: Miss Dickinson, chairman; Miss Dreager, Miss Monroe, Helen Ayres, Ruth Cheney, Ethel Danielson, Dorothy Dickson, Margaret Ervin, Ruth Gokey, Florine Hooker, Ruth Kidder, Florence Stafford, Irma Stebbins, Dorothy Stowe, Barton Burchard, Milton Bush, Marion Cadwell, Merle Cheney, Fordyce Cowing, Webster Gokey, William Jones.

No. 2—Historic buildings, homes, churches, stores, schools, historic institutions. Miss Leet, Mr. LaSalle, Miss Metcalfe, Sherleigh Anderson, Pauline Beckrink, Marguerite Collins, Marguerite Corke, Rose Gribbin,

Mary Guinnane, Pearl Liedblad, Enid Moor, Edith Peterson, Adelaide Schlaudecker, Florelle Stone, Effie Thoren, Ethel Venman, Roy Brier, Earl Loomis, Glenn Mead, Henry Mosher, Paul Squier.

No. 3—Summary of part played by Jamestown in military history; also important historic events: Miss Aiken, Miss Jones, Miss S. G. Harrington, Bernard Burns, Clifford Carlson, Reuben Carlson, Arvid Eckberg, Gerald Herrick, Emory Jones, Frederick Nisson, Roy Woodbury, Leora Berg, Elizabeth Bergquist, Mary Flahavan, Ernestine Rowley, Irene Schermerhorn, Bernice Smith, Evelyn Taylor, Clarice Wellman, Ruth Wilcox, Mildred Wright.

No. 4—Tablets commemorating noted persons or historic sites, also historic sites unmarked, historic landmarks, trees, etc., facts about the oldest streets of Jamestown; maps at different periods—any interesting information along these lines. Mrs. Bucklin, Miss Woodford, Miss Farman, Delana Alden, Ruth Butterfield, Desmonda Guenther, Irene Holmquist, Edith Holmberg, Edna Jenkins, Lucile Knupp, Sara Ledger, Flavia Peterson, Imogene Peterson, Celia Pierce, Imogene Roberts, Ruth Woodbury, Frances Wooley, Gosta Hagstrom, Arthur Nordstrom, Norman Tinkham, Glenn Winchester.

No. 5—Historic collections or possessions of interest—public and private—e. g., collections of Indian relics, colonial, etc., collections of historic pictures, etc. Mr. Persell, Miss Cushman, Miss Calkins, Oscar Anderson, Evar Brügge, Leland Fox, Curtis Howard, Ray Jones, Arthur Nord, Howard Olson, Archie Roberts, Ronal Stone, Herbert White, Clive Wright, Flora Akin, Fern Crandall, Bertha Jorgenson, Frances Nordstrom, Janie Palmeter, Evelyn Snow, Phoebe Swenson, Anna Voit.

No. 6—Bibliography, all sources of available printed information on the history of Jamestown, titles, customs, brief descriptions, and where to be found; (2) names of local historians, past and present, of Jamestown, including Chautauqua County, what they have written, books, pamphlets, special articles: Miss Gifford, Miss Green, Mr. Bentley, Kathryn Anderson, Gertrude Bond, Isabel Bond, Marie Briggs, Hazel Cleveland, Elsie Crissey, Elizabeth Dearing, Winifred Haynes, Marion Hollister, Adella Mattson, Gretchen Osgood, Hazel Shafer, Genevieve Sundberg, Viola Tyler, Richard Barrett, Glen Haynes, Frank Johnson, Sherman Kimball, Thomas McKee.

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